BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1825. [NUMBER 1714.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Proclamation issued by the British Commissioner at Malacca, announcing that that settlement and its dependencies have been taken possession of by the British Government.

PROCLAMATION.

MALACCA, THE 9TH APRIL, 1825.

Whereas, by the tenth Article of the Treaty concluded on the 17th March 1824 between the British and Netherlands Governments, the Town and Fort of Malacca and its dependencies are ceded to his Britannic Majesty; and whereas, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th year of the Reign of his present Majesty, Chap. 108, the Territorial acquisitions in India ceded in the beforementioned Treaty are transferred to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies,

It is hereby proclaimed, that the aforesaid Town and Fort of Malacca and its Dependencies have been this day given over by the Resident of Malacca, as Commissioner of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and are taken possession of in the name of the Honorable East India Company conformably to the Treaty and Act of Parliament above referred to.

(Signed) W. S. CRACRAFT,
British Commissioner.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D GREENHILL,
Acting Sect. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28th June 1825.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

Government Advertisement,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Cash Subscriptions to the 5 per cent Loan, opened by the Bengal Government on the 9th Ultimo, and republished in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 8th Instant, will be received at the General and subordinate Treasuries of this Presidency, until farther orders.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30th June 1825.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Holders of the Government Promissory Notes, belonging to the 5 per Cent Loan, opened by the Bengal Government on the 19th ultimo, and republished in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 8th instant, residing in any of the districts subordinate to this Presidency, may, on application to the Collector or other officer in charge of the Treasury, nearest to their place of Residence, have the Interest of such Notes remitted to them free of Postage, or other charge, by Bills drawn by the Accountant General; and when such Drafts may be required to be paid in the local currencies of such districts, the same will be granted at the Exchange at which the civil and military allowances are discharged.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this Advertisement must, after signing a receipt for the interest due to them, deliver their notes to the Collector, or other officer through whom they may desire to receive the amount, in order that the said officer may transmit the same to the Accountant General.

Persons depositing 5 per cent Promissory Notes with the Government Agents, may similarly have the interest payable to them by the Accountant General, subject of course to the payment of the fees ordinarily received by the said Agents.

Published by Order of the Hon'bte the Governor in Council.
FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

[redacted]

શરકારી જાહેર નામું

એવુંજે શ્રી બંગાલાની શરકારે તારીખ ૧૯ મે મહીનાંમાં ટકા ૫ નું લોન ઉઘાડેછે ને શ્રી મુબાઇનાં ઝુઅરીઅર છાપાખાનાંનાં ઝાગલમાં તારીખ ૮ માહે જુને છાપીને જાહેર કીધુંછે તે લોનબાબત શ્રી મુબાઇ તાલુકાનાં ગામોમાંહાં રેહેનાર પાશે નોટો હશે તેણે પોતાની નજીક હોર ઝોઇ ઝાલે ઝટર અથવા જેને હશાતગારશરકારની તીજોરી હોએ તેની પાશે જઇને અરજ કરવી એટલે તે નોટનું વઆજ આપવા શારુ આઝોટંટ જંદરાલ પાશેથી પોશટ વગેરેનો ખરચ થઆ વીનાં ચીકી મંગાવીને વઆજ આપશે તે વઆજનાં રુપીઆ ગામ ચલણી જોઇએતો લશકર તથા બીજા ઝામદારોને તલબ આપેછે તે વટાવ પરમાણે આપતા જશે ❀

જેઝોઇ આ જાહેરનામા પરમાણે રાજી હોએ તેણે વઆજનો પોચ પોતાની નોટો ઉપર લખીને ઝલઝટર અથવા જેની મારફતે વઆજ લેવું હોએ તેને શાંપવી એટલે તે નોટોને આઝોટંટ જંદરાની પાશે મોકલી દેશે ❀

જે ધણી ટકા ૫ ની નોટો ઝાલેઝટર વગેરે પાશે અમાનત ઝરી તેનુ વઆજ ઉપર લખા પરમાણે આઝોટંટ જંદરાલ પાશેથી લેશે તે ધણીને શરશતા પરમાણે તેની દશતુરી આપવી પડશે ❀

તારીખ ૩૦ માહે જુન શને ૧૮૨૫
અંગરેજી મુકામ મુબાઇ ❀

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

શરકારી જાહેર નામું

શ્રી બંગાલાની શરકાર તારીખ ૧૯ મે મહીનાંમાં ટકા ૫ નું લોન ઉઘાડેછે ને શ્રી મુબાઇનાં ઝુરીઅર છાપાખાનાંનાં ઝાગલમાં તારીખ ૮ માહે જુને છાપીને જાહેર ઝીધુંછે તે લોન બાબત શ્રી મુબાઇ તાલુકાનાં ગામોમાંહાં રેહેનાર પાશે નોટો હશે તેણે પોતાની નજીક હોર ઝોઇ ઝાલે ઝટર અથવા જેને હશાતગા શારકારની તીજોરી હોએ તેની પાશે જઇને અરજ કરવી એટલે તે નોટનું વઆજ આપવા શારુ આઝોટંટ જંદરાલ પાશેથી પોશટ વગેરેનો ખરચ થઆ વીનાં ચીકી મંગાવીને વઆજ આપશે તે વઆજનાં રુપીઆ ગામ ચલણી જોઇએતો લશકર તથા બીજા ઝામદારોને તલબ આપેછે તે વટાવ પરમાણે આપતા જશે ❀

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તારીખ ૩૦ માહે જુન શને ૧૮૨૫
અંગરેજી મુકામ મુબાઇ ❀

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

ઇરઝી મશીરમા

કેમજે બંગાઇ હેઠીઇ ઇરઝમા ને તા ૧૯ મે મહીન્યાંત પાંચ ટકે વ્યાજ દેવ્યાનું ખેત બીયડીયે થઇ ઇ હેઠીઇ ખેગીઇર છાપેઘન્યાંતીઇ ઝગાંત તા ૮ મ હે ઇન તે છાપડી છાપુન મહીર મેરેં થઇ ઝ.ઇ ઇરઝ ખેમાંત ન વ્યાજ કેવઇ મરણા મઝવ યાચ વઉઇ ત્યાંણી ઇઘઇ હેઠી ઇ વઝમઇ ત્રીમેગીત મોજ ઇઘઇ

[redacted]ંગીત પુચ્છ ક

જમા છેઈ તો ઘરીત મેમ્નઘઇ
તાં ચેતીઇ
તારીખ ૩૦ ઇન ઇજ ૧૮૨૫
ઇજરી ઇશ્રમ ઇઘઈ

ઇરઝી મશીર મમ
ઐગમે ઘંગાઇ હેઠીઇ ઇરઝમ ને પાંચ ટકે વ્યાજ દેવ્યાનું મેન તારીખ ૧૯ મે ને છાપડી બીયડીયે થઇ ઇ ઇઘઈ હેઠીઇ મેગીઇર છાપેઘન્યાંતીઇ ઝગાંત તારીખ ૮ મ હે ઇન તે છાપડી છાપુન મહીર મેરેં થઇ ઇ ઇરઝ ઇમાંત ન વ્યાજ કેવઇ મરણા મઝવ યાચ વઉઇ ત્યાંણી ઇઘઈ હેઠી ઇ વઝમઇ ત્રીમેગીત મોજ ઇઘઈ

ઇરઝી મશીર મમ્યા મઝવ ને મણી વઉતીઇ ત્યાંણી વ્યાજ ચી પાવતી થઝઇ મેગીઇર ઉઉ ઇ મઇઝઇર મોજ જ્યંચે મરઝ તીને કેવઇ વેગે વઉઇ ત્યાંચે સ્વાધીઇ મઝવ્યા મણજે તે ત્ય મેગી થઝેઉઉ વઝમઇયામઉડે પાં ઇનેન ચેતીઇ

જે ઇણી પાંચઇઝારુપ્યા મેગી ઇ રઝગી મઇઝઇર વગેર ચામઝડ વઝમનઉનેન ત્યાંચે વ્યાજ ઇઘરઉ પ્રમણે થઝેઉઉવઝમઇ ચામઝડુન ચેતીઇ ત્યાં ઇપ્યાઇ જીરપ્યા પ્રમ ણે ત્યાંચીઇસ્તુરી પ્યાદી મગેઇ

તારીખ ૩૦ ઇન ઇજ ૧૮૨૫
ઇજરી ઇશ્રમ ઇઘઈ

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Persian Sec. to Govt.

A CARD.

WE request our Advertising friends to send their orders for the insertion of Advertisements as early in the week as possible. We cannot insure the appearance of any Advertisement that is not sent BEFORE 12 o'clock on Friday morning.

Courier Office, 2d July 1825.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Government Advertisement,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following advertisement issued by the Board of Revenue at Fort Saint George on the 13th of last Month.

Advertisement,

PARA. 1st—Notice is hereby given that proposals in Madras Rupees will be received for renting the chank fishery on the coast of the district of Tinnevelly, for one, or two, or three years, to commence about the 15th September 1825, or sooner if the rent be sold; either at the office of the Board of Revenue in Fort Saint George or at the office of the Collector of Tinnevelly.

2d. Proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Revenue up to 25th July 1825.

3d. Proposals will be received at the office of the Collector of Tinnevelly up to 31st July 1825.

4th. A public bidding for the rent shall take place on the 2d August at the office of the Collector.

5th The name of the purchaser of the rent shall be made known at the office of the Collector on the 1st September, and the validity of all security must be established on the day previous to that date.

6th Each proposal shall be accompanied by a distinct reference for Security, and the absence of reference shall cause the proposal to be rejected.

7th. The Board of Revenue will communicate the proposals received at Madras to the Collector of Tinnevelly, who is directed not to make public any unsuccessful proposals.

8th. No person will be allowed to purchase the rent who is in arrears to the Government, and, on proof of any Collusion for evading this condition, the Contract shall be void.

9th. In the event of a Pearl Fishery occurring at Mannar, the usual remittance of P. N. Pagodas 3,000 or Rupees 8,750 will be made to the renter for that year, and in the event of a Pearl Fishery occurring on the Coast of Tinnevelly, the usual remission of P. N. Pagodas 1,000 or Rupees 2,916 10 8 will be made for that year.

10th. The fishery usually commences about the 15th of September. For the information of persons at a distance from the station, it may be useful to state, that the necessary Vessels and all their hands and equipments may be engaged in the neighbourhood of the fishery, and that the chank must be landed and pay duty before it can be exported from the Coast of Tinnevelly.

11th. Persons offering for the rent, are to bind themselves under a penalty of one thousand seven huudred and fifty Rupees (1750) annually, to keep apart all the chanks, which may prove to be under the third size, and to throw them back into the Sea upon the chank banks in the manner which has been hitherto customary in that respect. The size of the third sort of chank may be ascertained on application to the Collecter.

By Order of the Marine Board of Revenue,
(Signed) J. DENT,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th July 1825.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) J M. MACLEOD,
Sec. to Government.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1st July 1824.

FOR SALE

AN ENGLISH COW with a CALF of 13 days old to be Sold at the Elphinston's Hotel, gives large quantity of Milk....Price Rs. 250.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLEN, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Friday the 15th of this Month, and Continue for one week.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. FLOWER,
Warehouse-Keeper

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
1st July 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 4th Instant, Sundry Invoices of goods, Cabinet and Hard ware &c. and some rejected articles of Sauce &c. form the H. C. Ship Windsor Castle

ALSO,

A small assortment of English Shawls, with some very fine best India Arrow Root.

AT NOON

An Invoice of *Youth's* Fashionable Round Hats with Fancy Figured Fringe Bands. Black and Drab, from the respectable and well known House of Messrs. WILLIAMS and Co. of New Bond Street.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECFULLY intimate that they have now for Sale some Genuine and Superior Port Wine Bottled in Portugal. K. & Co. have the pleasure to state that they have sent this Wine to various quarters, and the same has been much approved of.

Bombay, 2d July 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 4th Instant,
AT THEIR GODOWNS,
OPPOSITE TO THE HOUSE OCCUPIED
BY
Sir R. De Faria,

THE Undermentioned goods belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM PEILL Esq.

235 Bags of Gum,
9 Chests of Ditto,
10½ Chests of Gum Ammoniac,
33 Chests of Bees' Wax,
82 Pieces of Ivory.

AND

A quantity of Barrilla and Chalk.

Bombay, 2d July 1825.

For Ready Money.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next, the 5th Instant
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
NEAR THE HOUSE OF
Cazee Goolam Hoosain Maharee
AT MUSJUD BUNDER,
ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF
DAYALL DOSSA
BANIAN,
FIFTY CANDIES OF
JUNGBAUR
JUVAUR
IN TEN LOTS
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PURCHASERS.

Bombay, 1st July 1825.

જાહેર • લીલાંહ • ફરીને
રોકડે • નાંણે • વેચશે

મંગલવારને • દીને • તારીખ ૫ મી • આએ મફીનાંનીએ • પાજલા • પોરે • ફલાક ૪ નાં • ફાજી • ગોલામ • હુશેન • માહારીનાં • ધેહરની પાશે • મશીદ • બંદર • આગલ • વાંણીઆ • દએ આલ • દોશાનાં • હુશાબે • તથા • જોખમે • વેચશે

પચાશ • ખાંડી • જંગાબારી • જુવાર નીછે • તે નાં • દશ • લાટો • ફરીને • ખરીદદાર • ની • જોખ વાજ • પરમાંણે • વેચશે *

તારીખ ૧ લી • જુલાઇ ૧૮૨

TICKETS in the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1825, may be had at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and Co. at Rupees 120 each.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, next, the 7th Instant,
FOUR HOGSHEADS
OF
FINE
CORKS,
JUST IMPORTED,
IN LOTS OF 25 GROSS EACH,
AND

WHITE Jean, Jaceonet and book Muslin, French Lace, Leno, Bed Ticken, Madapolams, Scotch Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Waterloo and Bandanna ditto, Table Cloths, Palenpores, Shawls &c.

Meadows Street, 2d July, 1825.

WOOLER AND CO.

BEG to inform the Ladies of the settlement that they have received per Royal George another Invoice of Jewellery, which with what they received per Windsor orms the most splendid assortment which has been for sale in Bombay for some time past.

W. and Co have also received by the same Ship an Invoice of fresh Snuff and Gun Powder in Cannisters and two lb. Magazines with Padlocks.

Bombay, 30th June, 1825.

Cursetjee Burjorjee,
No. 12 HUMMUM STREET,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. BAXTER & CO.

BEGS leave most respectfully to acquaint his customers and the Public, that he has lately purchased a part of the investment of the H. C. Ship Windsor, and others, and of American Brig Ann, Captain Millet, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Salted Salmon and Mackerel, in small kegs, and in high preservation, from the American Brig Ann.

A Selection of Glass Ware, consisting of double and singde Wall Shades, with spare Burners for ditto, mounted Pedestal Shades, Paris Lamps lacquered all over, Bronzed Shades, Glass Bottom Hall Lamps with Chain and oil Burners, Spare Chimnies and Cotton, neatly Cut-Glasses for Table sets, Green Finger Cups ground Bottom, richly Diamond Cut Decanters, Butter and sugar pots, Grocery and Vermicelli, Sir Hans Sloane's Chocolate, Isinglass, Gold and Silver Laces, Sword knots, Russia leather Staff Officers' waist Belts, Sashes, Military thick and thin Gloves, Light Dragoon sabre and Regulation Swords &c,

Bicknell and Borradaile's Black and drab Hats, cocked ditto, staff, regulation, and other feathers, patent oil skin for covering hats and caps, seal skin, natural seal and British sable foraging caps for men and boys, black silk stocks &c. &c. musical instruments, from Alexander, Spanish Guitars and spare springs, double flageolets, patent flutes 2 and 6 keys, Nicholson's selections for the flute, music books, mathematical instruments from Gilbert, saddlery from Watson and others, cavalry, stuffed and plain Hunting Saddles and Bridles, spare bits and Bridles, also Ladies Saddles &c. Soda and Seidleitz Powder, McCabe and Son's eight day richly ornamented clock price Rs. 450 complete set of Fishing Tackle, Patent Shot from No. 1 to 10, Patent Mangles for Mangling Cloths, Gentlemen's dressing cases; Velvet Corks, Billiard cues, Cricket Batts and Balls, a great variety of Billiard Balls, Backgammon boxes, Russia Leather Travelling cases with Burmah Patent Locks, Iron Coffee Mills, Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Patent Black Tin Dish Covers—French and Cavalry Grey, Sky blue, and Scarlet fine cloth, and Painting boxes.

C. B. has also for sale best sil plates in handsome pier frames, richly ornamented pillars gilt, and prints of various sorts and sizes in gilt frames and glasses, and on canvas, amongst which are Surrender of Buonaparte, and Quarter Deck of Queen Charlotte, some Russia Ducks, &c. &c.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT
BILLS ON ENGLAND,

IN Sets of £520, £416, £312, £208, £104, and £52 each at Twelve Months' Sight.—Tenders will be received by Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Rampart Row, 2d July, 1825,

BILLS ON LONDON.

PRINSEP and Co. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. at 6 Months' Sight at 1 | 10 per Rupee for sums not less than £200, and 1 | 9 for smaller sums.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE.
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
AMITY,
OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
COMMANDER,
WILL SAIL
FOR
GREENOCK
ON THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for passengers, and persons desirous of going themselves or of sending children direct to Scotland, without being exposed to the trouble and expense of an intermediate journey, will find the present an eligible opportunity of doing so.

For particulars apply to the Commander, at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL.

N. B. A medical gentleman, willing to undertake the duty of the Ship on the homeward voyage, will receive a handsome allowance.

Bombay, 25th June, 1825.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP
CAMBRIDGE
OF 800 TONS.

MAY be expected to arrive in all this month, and will sail for London on or about the 15th September.

Has excellent accomodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, carries a Surgeon, and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

For particulars apply at the Office of Mr. PATRICK STEWART.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

For Freight or Passage
TO
LONDON.
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
JAMES SIBBALD,
OF
670 TONS,
CAPT. JAMES KEITH FORBES,
(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE,)

May be expected to arrive here in all next month, and will return to England without delay.

The James Sibbald has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1825.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.
THE FIRST CLASS
SHIP
ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
Stephenson Elderby,
COMMANDER,
TO SAIL FOR LONDON ABOUT THE 20TH OF JULY.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY
AT THE
OFFICE
OF
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO Persons who may have demand against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, Coach Maker, that if they are not filed with the executors by the 30th of September 1825, they will not be attended to.

RODNEY KEMPT,
LEWIS A. COLLETT,
Executors to the late J. Mitchell.

BOMBAY,
May 14th 1825.

ખબર • દીઆંથી • આપીએચજે

મરનાર • મીશતર • જોન • મીતચલ • ગાડી ઓનુ • ફામ • ફરનાર • એની • મીલકત • ઉપર • ફોજનુ • લેણુ • હોએતો • તે • ધણીઆએ • તારીખ ૩૦ મી • શપતેમબર ૧૮૨૫ શુધી • એનાં • વકીલોને • તાંહો • પોતાનુ • લેણુ • નોધાવે એ • મુદત • પછી • ફોજનુ • લેણુ • ફબુલ • ફર શે • નહી *

શાડની • ફેમપટ
લીકુશ • એ • ફાલબેકટ
વકીલો • મરનાર • મી •

તા • ૧૪ મી • મેએ ૧૮૨

A CARD.

THE Ninth Number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST is now in the press, and will be published about the 15th instant.

COURIER OFFICE,
2d July 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

WINES FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MR. PATRICK STEWART,

VERY Superior Old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824.

From Wilkinson Crosthwait and Co.	
In Butts	750 Rupees.
In Hhds	375 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases	20 per doz.
From Christopher Smith Sons and Co.	
In Butts	700 Rupees.
In Hhds	350 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases	19 Rs. per doz.
Madeira from Blackburn and Co.	
In Pipe	450 Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases	16 Rs. per doz.
Cape Madeira per Pipe	150 Rupees.
Hhds.	75 ditto.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

FOR SALE
AT
Framjee Cowasjee's Office
IMPORTED PER
ROYAL GEORGE
FROM
LONDON,

A FEW half Chests of 6 dozen and quarter Chests of 3 dozen each English Claret, 30 Rs. per dozen from T. M. Smith, of very good flavour and sound quality, approved by several gentlemen of this place and found equal to Carbonell's 2d growth claret.

TERMS CASH.

No order for outstations will be executed unless accompanied by a remittance, and an agent appointed to receive and forward the wine up the country.

Bombay, 2d July 1825.

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
Young Gentlemen,

NO. 2, FRANCIS TERRACE, KENTISH TOWN.

MISS PHIPPS,

WHO has lived Governess in two Families during Twelve Years, the last five of which she had the care of Six Sons of the late JOHN FORBES MITCHELL Esq. of Thainston, Aberdeenshire, has opened a Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen from the age of three to nine years.

The Establishment being principally intended for the reception of Children whose Parents reside in India, MISS PHIPPS proposes to take the *entire care* of them for *Sixty Guineas per Annum*, inclusive of clothing and every charge, excepting medical attendance and pocket money.

Each Young Gentleman, on entering, will be expected to be provided with two pairs of sheets, six towels, a silver dessert spoon and fork, and a good supply of clothes suited to the climate.

The Terms for Board, Education, and Washing *only*, for those Pupils whose Friends reside in this Country, are *thirty-five Guineas per Annum*; & it is requested that they may be provided with two pairs of sheets, six towels, and a silver dessert spoon and fork.

VACATION.—At *Christmas* and *Midsummer*, each One Month.

Any further particulars may be had on application to LADY CAMPBELL, No. 40, York Terrace, Regent's Park; MRS. JOHN FORBES MITCHELL, of Thainston, Aberdeenshire; MRS. WALKER, Lucknow, Bengal; MRS. GEORGE READ, No. 15, Great Cumberland-Street; SIR CHARLES FORBES, Bart. M. P. No. 9, Fitzroy Square; or WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, Esq. M. P. East India House, London; who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

*** *Letters addressed to "M... care of MESSRS...*

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Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT VOWBOY, WIDOW of the late RANSORDJEE GOPALLJEE, and DUTTOOBA RANSORDJEE, Weaver, Mother and Son, have this day Contracted with Andiaroo MONACKJEESETT MERWANJEE, FRAMJEESETT MERWANJEE, and DARASAWSET TMERWANJEE, to dispose of their OART called *Surrowerry*, situate at Kavil without the Town Walls of Bombay, near the Oart of Monackjeesett Nowrojee, who has given it for Charitable purposes, opposite to the Rope Walk o Shaw Mottechund Amichund. Any person or persons having any Claim, Demand o Inheritable right, he or they are hereb required to make the same known to Andiaroo MONACKJEESETT MERWANJEE, at Sett Sorabjee Monackjee's house near Ghunbow, one of the purchasers of the said Oart, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.—Bombay, 30th June, 1825.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીઅાથી•આપીએચએ
મરનાર•રૅનશેડજી•ગોપાલજી•ની•બાયી
અાણી•વહુબાઇ•તથા•દતોબા•રૅનશેડજી
ખતરી•એ•માએ•તથા•દીકરીએ•એ•લોકો
એ•આજ•દીને•અંધેઆરુ•માંણેકજીશેઠ•ને
કેરવાંનજી•તથા•ખરાંમજીશેઠ•મેકેરવાંનજી•
તથા•દારાશાહશેઠ•મેકેરવાંનજી•એ•ધણી
ઓને•વાડી•એક•નામે•શરોવરી•વેચાતી•
આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુછે—એ•વાડી•શ્રી•બા
દરકોટ•કેવલમાંકિ•અને•એની•પડોશમાં
માંણેકજીશેઠ•નવરોજજી•ની•ધરમ•ખાતામો
આપેલી•વાડીકિ•અને•એની•શામબે•શાહા
મોતીચંદ•અમીચંદ•ની•કરદોરીછે—એ•ઉ
પર•કરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો•
અગાર•લેણુ•અગાર•વારશો•પોચતો•હોએ
નો•તે•ધણીઅોએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•
મુદતમાં•આવીને•ધનબાવાના•કુવા•આગલ
શેઠ•શીરાબજી•માંણેકજીનાં•ઘેરમાં•માંણેક
જીશેઠ•મેકેરવાનજી•એમોનો•એક•ખરીદદા
રછે•તેણને•જાહેર•કરે•તેઆરપછી•એ•દા
વો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી ❀

તારીખ ૩૦ મી•જુન ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of that part o Great Britain called England, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court, wherein GILLIES McPHERSON is the Plaintiff, and WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY and others are the Defendants, the Creditors of JOHN ALLEN McPHERSON, the Testator in the said Cause named (who in and previous to the year 1798 was known by the said name of JOHN McPHERSON, and carried on business at Martinique as a West India Planter, in Partnership with BARCLAY FARQUHARSON and LEWIS PERRAS, under the firm of BARCLAY FARQUHARSON and Co. which said Partnership was afterwards dissolved, and who in the year 1803 came to England, from whence he went in the year 1804 to Bombay, where he resided till the time of his death, which happened in or about the Month of December 1822, are by their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of January 1826 to come in before WILLIAM WINGFIELD Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court of Chancery in England, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove their Debts, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefi of the said Decree.

MACDOUGALL AND CO.
SOLICITORS
46 *Parliament Street.*
LONDON.

BOMBAY RACES,
1826.

FIRST DAY,
TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1826.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 500 Rupees each, for all Arab Horses—*two miles* ...h. P. P. Open till the Saturday ...ce.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 300 Rupees each, for Arab Horses that have never started on any Course for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes.—*Heats two miles*—8st. 7lb. P. P. Open till the 1st November 1825.

SECOND DAY,
FRIDAY, 3D FEBRUARY, 1826.

A COLTS' PLATE of Rupees 600 from the fund and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for Arab Colts having a Colt's Tooth in their heads on the 10th October 1825.—*Heats 1½ miles*,—weight for age. Byculla Standard.

A PLATE of Rupees 500 from the fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for Inches, 14 hands carrying 8. 7.—*Heats 1½ mile and a distance.*

THIRD DAY,
TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £100 from the fund, and, Rupees 100 each Subcriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard —*Heats two miles.*

A PLATE of Rupees 600 from the fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses.—*Heats two miles* —weight for age and Inches, 14 hands and aged, carrying 9 Stone.

FOURTH DAY,
FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

THE FORBES'S STAKES of £100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Arab Horses carrying 9 stone, English Horses 12lbs. Extra—*three miles.*

LADIES' and BACHELORS' PURSE for all Arab Horses, Rupees——and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, 8st. 7lb.—*Heats 2½ miles.*

FIFTH DAY,
TUESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1826

THE MALET STAKES of £10 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard —*three miles.*

THE BOMBAY TURF CUP valu 100 Guineas, according to its conditions for all Horses, carrying 9 stone,—*Heats two miles.*

A PLATE for the Beaten Horses of th Season, that have saved their distance, o Rupees 400 from the fund, and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, to be weighted by the Stewards.

G. MOOR,
Secretary.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in June 1825.

		RAIN	*Inch.*	*Dec.*
JUNE	1			
	2			
	3			70
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
☾	8			73
	9		16	
	10			07
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
●	16			
	17			
	18			
	19			37
	20			
	21			
☽	22			47
	23		1	12
	24			
	25			45
	26			21
	27			26
	28		1	50
⊕	29			34
	30		2	23
		Total in June.....	24	45
		1817 June....Rain.....	45	72
		1818	22	54
		1819	15	95
		1820	18	82
		1821	15	18
		1822	29	21
		1823	21	76
		1824	3	89
		1825	24	45

BOMBAY,
1*st July* 1825.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. FORBES and Co. for the Repair &c. of the Buildings of King's College Aberdeen

	£	
Jamer Bird Esq.	10	10
Mansfield Forbes Esq.	10	10
George Forbes Esq.	10	10
Alexander Tawse Esq.	5	5
The Rev. James Clow, ...	5	5
The Rev. Jos. Laurie, ...	5	5
And. Farquharson Esq.	5	5
Wm. Nicol Esq.	5	5
James D. Nicol Esq.	5	5
George Gordon Esq.	21	
George Ogilvie Esq.	Rupees	200
Gilbert More Esq.	Rupees	100

LINES,
Addressed to Bombay, by an Old Friend and Well Wisher.
(Continued from our last.)

"Treating of follies in the generality,
"And scorning the base vice of personality."

Bombay! upon my word—I much regret,
That I should have a single fault to find,
But your society's so starched with etiquette,
That social friendship's given to the wind—
Thy dinners now, to what do they amount!
A heterogeneous mixture of odd men,
Asked by a Debtor and Creditor account,
Meeting each other nine days out of ten,
Till a *new face*, by way of a variety,
Gives the sole chance to save one from satiety.

It was not so of yore! Spirit and Wit were at the board
And "welcome" gave to all peculiar pleasure;
No freezing distance kept a mind well stored
From adding something to the general treasure.
The hours, too, allowed of recreation,
Without the heavy sacrifice of Health:
And men who wished not to exceed their station,
To vie with those whom fortune blest with wealth,
Were ever welcomed—nor uneasy made
By hauteur, humbug, folly, or parade.

Yet some there are who shun such starch stupidity.
Behold our *Head!*—a truly great exception,
The meanest guest he meets not with frigidity,
Is *universal* in his kind reception.
And *I*, who number with the very great,
Have learned from him, high rank is most respected
In those who condescend to men of low estate;
Not seeming with the pomp of rank infected:
I therefore trust all puff'd with pride exceeding,
Will seriously attempt to mend their breeding.—

Where praise is due I am o'erjoyed to show it,
I love of naked truth the face divine!
I only grieve I'm not a better Poet,
My brightest strain I'd give our holy shrine!
St. Thomas's Church—I reconect thee well!
I fear less famed for sanctity than noise;
Twelve ragged imps seemed kept to ring the bell,
And were yclept the Church's *charity* boys;
I fancy were so termed in jocularity,
For woefully indeed they seemed in need of *charity*.

The congregation, by their professions range d in pews,
Looked very like a box of gardeners' seeds;
Appropriate seats were given—which ill would vex,
And one fair dame, with ignorance appalling,
Seriously to the minister applied,
To know in *heaven* which was the best side.

Now things are altered, and I joy to see
A Church so truly neat an ornamental,
Family pews, both ren d ones and free,
And Taste displayed in trifles immaterial.—
I only wish that these for seats who pay
Would think of filling them a little oftener,
Or deem they're privileg'd to stay away,
Making their seats a kind of cons ience-off oner:
If this continues, I much fear there's some
Will find no empty places in the world to come.

Hark! 'tis the pealing Organ—I love the Organ's peal
There's a sublimity in all its strains;
An awful sweetness o'er the senses steal,
Calming the view of life, its sorrows and its pains—
Hymns of little voices mingle there,
In thanks to God that he to man has given,
The Heaven-born charity who's fostering care
Shields them from vice—to which too oft is driven
The rightful offspring of a sinful sire,
By crime to live—in mysery expire!

O! Avarice, how specious is thy plea!
That succouring these is a reward to sin,
Approach the Orphan's House thyself and see
The humble, happy *innocents* within.
The Father's crime 'tis not for us to weigh,
The child be it our's to clothe, to teach, and feed;
Be in the charitable cause who led the way,
And thus exemplified his master's creed,
Shall surely meet reward beyond the grave,
For many an infant's soul 'twas his to save.

For him, Bombay, you've really cause to grieve,
In this thy great reform so instrumental—
He'll shortly leave thee—and has made me leave
The Grub Street verse for somewhat sentimental.
Lucky for me (as critics sing like gnat-)
Proof 'gainst mosquitoes time has made my face stand.
So turn to Bellasis's road across the flats.
Heavens! what an alteration in the Race Stand!
Really a very chaste, genteel, and tasteful mansion,
Yet somewhat like its Funds—'t would be better for expansion.

I laud, as o'er the roads I frequent pass,
The zeal of those who daily *mend our ways*,
And surely we may "write him down an ass"
Who sets not off in Gig, Barouche, or Chaise,
To view the scenes I've penned in stanzas two or three.
And let me recommend in this digression,
A trip by the new road 'twixt Parelle and "Siree,"
On *Tuesday's*—he'll find *Beauties* past expression.
"Salsette" and "the neat's tongue," and music worthy Handel,
And neatly prattling tongues, might charm or Goth or Vandal.

'Twas in the olden time—our Bombay Races
Commenced at day-light, spite of fogs or dew,
Assembling such a group of merry faces
And buoyant spirits—'twas delight to view!
The Old Race Booth, though mean to outward ken,
Had such a galaxy of brilliant eyes in,
As roused the ardour of our sporting men.
('Tis beauty's smile the genuine spirit lies in
Of all our pleasures) and calling Cupid's aid in
Many who *lost* the *Race*—yet *won the maiden.*
Hail! rising sun—who sees him rise must feel,
Like every living creature 'neath the moon,
An effervescence o'er his spirits steal,
Unlike the ennui of an afternoon—
And thus the scene was one of mirth and frolic,
A perfect carnival—each heart elate:
The losers never looked as they'd the cholic,
For people little cared who won the plate—
Our races were not, what Newmarket Jews meant;
But *gentlemanly Racing* for *amusement.*

All was conducted with a liberal spirit,
To make it to *the public interesting*:
To exclude a horse for errors of a minute,
We should have surely thought the Stewards jesting—
The hospitable people near the spot
Gave Public Breakfasts—'twas a joyous meal!
A scene of happiness ne'er to be forgot!
The Band—but striking up a dance or reel
"The bobbery hunt's delight" or garree owen,"
'Twas sure to set the nimble feet a-going.

All's over! early racing—breakfasts all!
Gone—like "The bobery hunt" and "sans souci;"
Yet what mementos do the names recall
Of spirits "blotted from the things that be;"—
For though "the bobbery", when in search of game,
Were terrors to Old Crones and yelping Pye's,
Convivial friendship will preserve their name
As those who bade her brightest fires arise,—
And but once more to hear their bugle strain,
Bombay, might rouse thee to be gay again.

GENERAL ORDERS,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH JUNE 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 212 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General order issued by the Supreme Government at Fort William under their several dates in regard to the provision and accommodation of Invalids, and limited service men of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's service returning to England, and to desire that they be duly attended to in all cases of Invalids embarked on the Hon'ble Company's Ships, and that when Invalids proceed on private ships the articles denoted to be issued by the Purser be sent on board in the manner now adopted.

No. 120 of 1825.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; 22D APRIL 1825.

V.P in C. 25th June 1814 / G. G. 9th Augt. 1822 / G. G. 6th Jan. 1823

In continuation of General Orders noted in the margin, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in addition to the Six Bottles of Madeira, now put on board for each *Invalid* three bottles of Port shall be shipped, and that a proportion of Bedpans and close Stoolpans, to be determined by the Medical Board, shall also be put on board along with the other articles shipped for the *Invalids.*

2d As occasional cases occur where the issue of small quantities of mutton, poultry, or other fresh meat may be indispensibly necessary, and as sending stock of this description expressly for the sick would be attended with much inconvenience, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that henceforth whenever there may be *urgent necessity* for the issue of such fresh provisions, they are to be furnished by the Commander of the Vessel on the requisition of the Medical officer through the officer in Command of the troops.

3d The payment for such occasional supplies will be made in Europe on the production of a Bill upon honor that the articles charged for were duly furnished, and the prices affixed believed to be at the rates in which the articles stand the Commander. The Bills of course to be countersigned by the officer in charge of the Troops and the Medical officer.

4th The necessity of establishing one system for the three Presidencies has been pointed out from Europe; this order as well as those above adverted to, are consequently made applicable to Fort Saint George, and Bombay, the Governments of which are requested to republish them for general information.

5th When private Tonnage is taken up for Invalids proceeding to Europe, it will be the duty of the Marine Board to obtain the concurrence of the Commander of the Ship to this arrangement, as part of the Charter party engagement.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Military Department.

General Order by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH JUNE 1814.

The following are the orders alluded to in the preceding.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council having had under his consideration the provision which should be uniformly made for securing to Invalids, and limited service men about to embark for Europe such necessary articles as their wants and the ordinary comforts of life may require during so long a voyage, is pleased to resolve that the undermentioned stores in addition to and independent of the Ship's Rations in the proportions hereafter specified shall be embarked with every European Invalid either of His Majesty's or of the Honorable Company's service about to return to Europe.

Tea	6 lb	half an ounce per day
Sugar	24 lb	two ditto ditto

} To be issued daily or weekly at the rate

Lime Juice	6 quarts	
Madeira Wine	6 bottles	
Portable Soup	2 lbs.	
Sago,	5 lbs.	
Country Soap,	6 lbs.	

} To be issued by the Purser at the requisition of the Surgeon.

Wooden Bowls 2 to each mess of six men.
Tin Quarts mugs 1 to each man.
Hammock, Quilt. } To be issued on embarkation as at present.
Country Blankets one for each man.

To be issued when the weather may render them necessary.

As the limited service men who return to Europe may generally be supposed to embark in health; the Vice President in Council considers the following reduced scale of supply to be in such instances amply sufficient.

Tea	3 lbs per man,	
Sugar	12 lbs. per man	
Lime Juice	3 quarts,	
Madeira Wine	3 bottles,	
Portable Soup	1 lb.	
Sago	2½ lbs.	
Country Soap	3 lbs.	

} To be issued by the Purser at the requisition of the Surgeon.

Wooden Bowls 2 for every six men.
Tin Quart mugs 1 for each man.
Hammock, Quilt. } To be issued on embarkation as at present.

Blankets in the proportion of Eight to an hundred men.

It will be the duty of the Commanders of Indiamen and of the Honorable Company's chartered Ships, to see that these stores are carefully preserved and regularly issued on board of their respective ships, and further that the surplus be fully and satisfactorily accounted for to the proper Officers at the India House at the termination of the voyage.

The health and comfort of Troops on board of Ship being greatly promoted by their having an ample share of accommodation, His Excellency in Council in addition to the orders which were issued to the Commercial Department under date the 5th of March last, for withholding in future from each of the Honorable Company's Regular and extra ships, on which Charter Party Passengers may be allotted a proportion of her intended Cargo equal to one Ton of measurable Goods for each man allotted to her, is pleased to direct that a space of 18 Inches or two feet by seven feet be measured out on the Gun Deck, and appropriated for each Invalid, entirely exclusive of the Tonnage required for his wood, water, and Provisions of every description.

(Signed) O. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Government.
Military Department.

General Orders by the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 9TH AUGUST 1822.

1st. The most noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct.

1st. That on all future occasions of stores Provisions, &c. being shipped for the use of the Invalid soldiers proceeding to Europe, the officer in charge of the Invalids shall invariably be either President or a member of the Committee, which is to examine the Articles, and that a Medical Officer shall likewise be one of its members.

2d. That after the Committee shall have reported the Articles good and fit for the purposes intended, they shall be sealed in their presence, and regularly made over to the Officer Commanding the Invalids, who is to be considered accountable for their identity, and who will consequently adopt such means as may be necessary thro' the

Agency of some trust worthy person under his Command, to see them shipped, and finally delivered over to the proper person on board.

3d That the Marine Board in all future engagements with the Commanders of Ships taking Invalids to Europe, are to require from such Commanders, an engagement of their responsibility the sealed stores having once been received in charge of the proper person on board, who will grant an acknowledgment of having received them sealed, and to whom is to be transmitted with the stores a certificate from the Committee that they were sealed in their presence.

4th. That it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Troops, whenever stores are taken out for use to see the seals removed in his presence.

5th. That whenever any of the seals appear to have been broken, except in his presence, he shall report the circumstance to the proper authorities on his arrival in England; or, should such a circumstance occur previous to sailing, to the Quarter Master General of the Army or of His Majesty's Forces, as the case may require, provided he is satisfied that the fact could not be ascribed to accident, in the latter case any explanation which the Commander of the ship may have to offer on the subject, will be transmitted with the officers' report to the Quarter Master General in Calcutta.

2d. The Orders are to have equal effect on the embarkation of any of His Majesty's Regiments for England, the removal of the seals on board ship, being effected in presence of the Quarter Master of the Regiment, or such other person as the Officer Commanding may appoint.

3d. A copy of these Regulations to be furnished to every Officer on receiving charge of the Detachment of Invalids &c. proceeding to England

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt Col.
Sec. to Govt. Milly. Dept.

General Orders by the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM 6TH JAN. 1823.

In Order to prevent any misunderstanding for the future, respecting Indenting for Hammocks for Troops other than Invalids proceeding to Europe, the Governor General in Council hereby directs, that, whenever, it may be necessary to Indent for either Hammocks or Quilts or both, the Officers so directed to do for Invalids in General Orders under date the 19th October 1807, shall make the Indents, viz. The Major of Brigade of His Majesty's Troops for those of the King's service, and the Town Major of Fort William, for those of the Honorable Company's.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil'y. Dept

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1825.

No. 213 of 1825. Lieutenant Bordwin of the corps of Engineers, employed in the Office of the Chief Engineer, is appointed Assistant to the Executive Engineer in the Poona Division, and to conduct the Engineer's duties at Sattarah.

No. 214 of 1825. Assistant Surgeon Hugh Gibb is appointed Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Surat, in succession to Assistant Surgeon Magee removed to the 4th Extra Battalion. Date of appointment 21st June 1825.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1825.

No. 215 of 1825. The inconvenience which would arise from the arrangement respecting Marriage and Baptismal Certificates, as published in the General Order of the 13th of November 1824, induces the Honorable the Governor in Council to direct that, that order be considered as annulled.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1825.

No. 216 of 1825.—The Honorable the Court of Directors having confirmed the General Orders by this Government of the 14th June 1823, respecting the remittances of non Commissioned Officers and privates of His Majesty's service, and at the same time having resolved to extend similar advantages to the non Commissioned Officers and privates of their own European Forces, the Governor in Council is pleased to adopt the following mode for carrying into effect the resolution of the Honorable Court for the remittances of family money to Europe.

1. All sums saved from the Pay or deducted at the desire of the Non Commissioned Officers and European soldiers of the Honorable Company's Forces, and intended bonâ fide for remittance to their families in the United Kingdom, shall be noted for deduction by the Officer drawing the monthly abstract under the head "Family Remittance" money of Honorable Company's European Forces.

The Officer drawing the abstract shall certify, at the foot thereof, that the sum or sums so deducted is bonâ fide set forth for the purpose and for the use and benefit only of the parties named.

A Roll, according to the accompanying Form, to be submitted with each abstract to be signed by the Officer drawing the abstract and the Commanding, Officer respectively.

Roll of Family deductions from the non commissioned officers and privates of the Hon'ble Company's European Forces for the month of April 1825.

Names	Rank	Amount deducted Bombay	Rs.	To whom payable,
William Davis,	Private in the 2d Company Battalion of Artillery,	4	0	0 To be paid to his Mother Elizabeth Davis, widow of the late Andrew Davis, a Glazier, residing at Richmond in Surrey.

The Paymasters paying such abstracts are to charge their full amount in their disbursements without advertence to the deductions made, but to bring those deductions to credit in their accounts current, accompanied by the detailed Rolls above adverted to as vouchers.

The Accountant Military Department will transmit quarterly, to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Military Department, a consolidated or General Roll in Triplicate of all the sums brought to credit by the several Paymasters, for the purpose of eventual transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors, and for payment of the several sums therein detailed, to the families of the European non Commissioned and privates of the Honorable Company's Troops in Europe at the rate of 2s. 6d. Bombay Rupee or 8 Bombay Rupees per £ sterling Forty four days after receipt of such document by the Hon'ble Court.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1825.

No. 217 of 1825. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant B. W. D. Sealy, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry is permitted by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to return to Europe on furlough agreeably to the existing Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1825.

No. 218 of 1825. Lieutenant George Candy, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to His Majesty's 6th Regiment of foot, until further orders, from the 20th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1825.

No. 219 of 1825. Captain Andrew Campbell, of the Regiment of Artillery, Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, having produced a Medical certificate pointing out the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the benefit of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account to the Cape of Good Hope for twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

No. 220 of 1825. Lieutenant J. Laing, Adjutant of the Pioneer Battalion having furnished a Medical Certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council grants him a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on that account for nine months from the date of his departure.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM
Chief Sec.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH JUNE, 1825.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, Assistant Collector of Customs and Town Duties at the Presidency.

CORRESPONDENT.

CAPTAIN ROCK's letter, though cleverly enough written, will not do, for reasons too obvious to require mentioning.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JULY 2D, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1/10d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 103 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98⅜ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable.... 133 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

The H. C. S. Farquharson Capt Cruickshank arrived on Thursday last, having left England on the 22d February and St. Helena the 12th May.—*Passengers by this opportunity—*

Lieutenant Col. Geo. Midford, Captain Ross, and J. G. Moyle, Esq.

Our columns of to-day are almost entirely filled with the debate on the 18th February, on Mr. Brougham's motion, that the Catholic Association should be heard by their counsel at the bar of the House of Commons. The speech of Mr. Peel on this occasion is particularly clear, luminous, and argumentative.

From some extracts in the Bengal Hurkaru of the 11th ultimo, it would seem that great doubts are entertained on the Continent as to the continuance of the tranquillity which at present exists in Europe, and a war between Russia and England appears to be anticipated in some of the foreign political circles. In what way, however, the interests of Russia are affected by the recognition by England of the South American States, it is impossible to understand, and it is therefore difficult to believe that hostilities will be the consequence. We do not believe that she would quarrel with England merely because a political act of the latter may have wounded her pride and lessened her dignity and importance in the eyes of continental Europe, nor can we suppose that she would kindle the flames of war for the sole purpose of supporting the antique and exploded principle which inculcates that the power of Kings is derived directly from God, to whom alone they are responsible for their stewardship, and that millions are to submit without murmuring to whatever acts may spring from the will, perhaps of an idiot, a fool, or a madman; of each of which deviations, from the usual course of nature, the family of the Czars, as well as other royal dynasties, has afforded specimens. Austria appears also to be much offended. Frequent meetings of the Ambassadors of the great powers, had been held at the house of Prince Metternich, which were supposed to have relation to our policy in regard to South America.—Sir Henry Wellesley, our Ambassador, had not been present at these meetings, and whether he refused to attend, or whether he was excluded from these deliberations, the circumstance, in either case, indicated some degree of political estrangement. On the occasion of the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the law of indemnity, considerable apprehension was expressed as to the continuance of peace.—M. Agier, an Ultra-Royalist, observed, "An article, Gentlemen, deserving of your utmost attention, is that which fixes the duration of the operation! and I own that five years appear very long to me under present circumstances . . . . May not the movements of the New World, a second time influence Europe and even ourselves?—General Thiars, a Liberal, spoke in a still more decided manner: Examine under what circumstances they dare propose to you to add a *milliard* to the already frightful mass of the public debt. See what is passing around us: two great Powers divide the world; one wishes to engross its commerce, the other frightens civilised nations with its savage masses. These two rival Powers are observing each other; the combat is about to begin, and the world entertains hope [strong sensation]. But what do I say? Has not this grand struggle already commenced? Has not England chosen her position? Is not the recognition of the blockade of Patras a defiance of Austria? Ought not the recognition of the Republics of South America to be considered as a direct attack on the Holy Alliance? Has not England already selected her *point d'appui* against the Continent, *and another event, which is preparing, will it not give her the same advantage in the Peninsula* [movement of surprise.]?"

In reference to the above an English paper remarks.—"Coupling these allusions with the bickerings at Vienna, the approaching Congress at Paris, and the augmentation of our own army on a much more extensive scale than has been avowed (our statements on this subject have not been contradicted), we think we are not going too far when we say that there is, at all events, no ground for calculating confidently on the continuance of peace. It is true the Holy Alliance cannot directly attack us: but it will of course depend much on the nature of their operations on the Continent, whether we shall remain altogether passive."

The petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, with a hundred thousand signatures to it, was to be presented to the House of Commons by Sir Francis Burdett, who, it was understood, was to give notice of a motion for having it taken into consideration with as little delay as possible.

It would appear from the Sidney papers that it is the intention of the French Government to establish a settlement similar to the British one on New Holland, for the purpose of penal colonization. It is said that a French squadron is at present in the eastern seas in pursuance of this object, and it is supposed that some part of Madagascar will be the site selected for the settlement. It is also believed that the reason for lately establishing an infant colony on the North Coast of New Holland was to counteract the designs of the French, whose views were directed to that quarter.

The Theatre on Monday evening was not so numerously attended as might have been expected, though there was by no means a thin house. We never venture to advance any critique on theatrical performances, not possessing the requisite tact to give a just delineation of the different grades of merit. All we can say is, that the audience appeared much amused, that the veterans sustained their antient fame, and that those who appeared for the first time gave good promise of future excellence.

Our monsoon is as yet most favourable It will be seen by the Register of the Pluviometer for the past month, published in another column of our paper, that we had a fair average fall of Rain during the month.

Nothing gives us more pleasure than to hear of our gallant soldiers, whatever may be their rank, indulging in scenes of innocent conviviality, and more particularly when those scenes are connected with a generous feeling of courtesy towards strangers, and when they tend to eradicate prejudices which ought never to exist among men linked and united in the same cause—their country's good. With these feelings we cannot help noticing the entertainment given on Wednesday at the town barracks, by the Serjeants of the 2d European Regt. to the serjeants of H. M. Queen's Royals and 6th Regiment, lately arrived from England, and others of their friends in Bombay. Dancing, we understand, was kept up with great spirit, an excellent supper was provided, and the greatest good humour and propriety prevailed during the evening.

The following melancholy confirmation of the report we had two days ago of the H. C. S. Kent, Captain Cobb, having taken fire, which subsequently led to her blowing up, is from the Madras Government Gazette. The head Quarters, and about 400 men of H. M. 31st Regiment were on their way to Bengal on this Ship.

The *Herefordshire*, which sailed about the same time with the *Atlas*, brings no additional political Intelligence: but we are concerned to find that accounts have been received by her, of the loss of the H. C. Ship *Kent*, Captain Cobb, outward bound to Bengal: this melancholy event took place on the 1st of March, shortly after leaving the land, in Latitude 47½ N. and Longitude 9½ West; and was caused by fire—the wind, we understand, blowing very fresh at the time. Fortunately a Vessel (the *Cumbrian*) hove in sight, and received the survivors on board—547 in number—with whom she arrived in safety at Falmouth.—The Flames appear to have spread with great rapidity, and the Ship blew up, when 90 persons had not been removed; fourteen of these were picked up from the wreck, and the remainder, consisting chiefly of Soldiers and Children, unhappily perished.

The Madras Courier mentions, that 90 persons were on board when the ship blew up, of whom 64 were soldiers, 1 seaman, 21 children, and three Marine boys.*

The following is from the Bengal Hurkara.

We copy from the Bombay Courier some observations on the subject of the statement in the Oriental Herald in regard to the Bombay Bar, in which our Readers will observe that the Editor takes precisely the same view, of the nature and degree of Mr. Buckinghom's responsibility that we ourselves contended was the only view that a candid and dispassionate public writer was bound to take. And though our Bombay cotemporary asserts as we did, that the statement in regard to the cause of the suspension of the Gentlemen of the Bar was wholly "false and unfounded," yet he disclaims all idea of having imputed to Mr. Buckingham, a previous knowledge of its being false and unfounded when he inserted it. For the reasons of our cotemporary we refer our Readers to the article itself.

We observe in the advertisement announcing the contents of the Oriental Herald for February, an article on the "Bombay Bar, &c." We hope that Mr. Buckingham will by this time have had such intelligence as will enabled him to correct the false impression his statement in the Herald for April and May 1824. are calculated to convey, and that he will make the *amende honorable* to those gentlemen, whose motives he has calumniated, and whose feelings he has wounded, perhaps unwittingly.

Our own estimate of his candour, impartiality and merit, as a public writer, will very much depend on the style and tone of this article, and if it shall turn out that he repeats the erroneous statements he formerly made after *having had an opportunity of correcting them*, or is altogether silent on the subject, and avoids doing justice to those whom he has injured, we shall make up *our* minds as to the degree of credit is due in future to his facts, and to the reasonings founded upon them.

[*Beng. Hurk. June* 9.

Most people have heard of the WONDERS OF ELORA. Put on thy spectacles, gentle reader, for thy natural unassisted optics will never make thee believe in the WONDER with which we now present thee.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Captain Seely, of the Bombay Army, has long had in contemplation the establishment of a Company, with a capital of One Milion and a Quarter sterling.

Circumstances of an imperious kind will prevent the disclosure of particulars until Captain Seely is assured of remuneration, guaranteed by persons of wealth and respectability. Capt. Seely is thoroughly convinced of the *certain* success of his project, and of its great and permanent benefits.

The subjoined are a few recommendations:

1st Easy of accomplishment.

2d. Profits certain and large, and yearly increasing.

3d. It is a great national concern and must augment the Revenue of the country.

4th. The Commercial and Manufacturing interests will be greatly benefitted.

5th. It in no wise interferes with, or injures the trade or business of, any part of the community.

* Query, where were the Mothers of these children? ---B ED.

(*Continued in the Appendix.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1825.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Feb. 18.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Brougham said, that in rising to submit to the House the proposition of which he had given notice, he felt that anxiety which was naturally to be expected from one who had undertaken to call the attention of Parliament to one of the most important subjects that had ever been brought under their consideration. At almost any other period, and with almost any ordinary measure, so far from regarding such a motion as matter of grave and urgent moment, he would rather take it as a matter of course, since in all ordinary cases it was the practice of the House—and it was befitting their justice and their wisdom so to do—never to condemn any party unheard and never to refuse to the accused the benefit of a hearing. But there were some symptoms of hurry and impetuosity in the discussion of the measure which had been proposed, and of a wish to force it through its several stages, which gave his mind the painful impression that the motion, so far from being granted as a matter of course, would be contended and contested like the most controvertible question. He felt a confident belief that the Gentlemen opposite, satisfied with the hasty reputed statement of facts, in part conceived and in part explained away, on which the measure was founded, would, when the parties asked for an investigation of these facts, and when the accused demanded a hearing give them for answer—"decide we will—but hear, we will not." The causes of his alarm and apprehension arose from that feeling. He could not disguise from himself that the question was one of more fearful importance than he had ever submitted to the House; as indeed it would prove to be so if his fears were realised and the House should hastily reject his motion. Good God! would you reject the prayer of six millions of people who are prepared to vindicate their conduct? Would you shut your doors against accused parties who challenged the severest investigation? Would you clasp the charges against them in your own bosom, and convict condemn and execute them without trial. (Hear, hear!) He had been entusted with a humble, a firm, and he might say a reasonable, request to the House that the parties should have a hearing: and he felt the full weight of the responsibility in applying for that which would give peace to the Empire, and which if not granted would involve the Empire in inextricable confusion. From the time and the attention he had bestowed in expressing his alarm and apprehension, he derived encouragement in the task which he had undertaken; for he could not conceive any thing more monstrous than the other alternative, and he could not believe that the House would suffer so frightful a responsibility as would follow from the rejection of the Catholic petition. The question he submitted demanded attention, from the tremendous consequences which were involved in its rejection; and so clear did it seem to him, that Honorable Members who had voted or spoken for the measure might most conscientiously and rationally support the present motion. If he wished that the Bill should pass, he vowed most solemnly and conscientiously that he would be the first and most anxious to pave the way to it by hearing the parties against it. On the facts of the measure propounded no man on general reasoning could propose such a Bill, no man on general reasoning could bring in a Bill which had public notoriety alone for its foundation; for with respect to measures regarding our Foreign trade, in the amendment or consolidation of the laws and customs, we had only to look to the Statute-book; and even with respect to the abuses of Chancery, a Commission had been appointed to investigate the facts; and his Hon. Friend the Member for Lincoln (Mr. J. Williams) had not acted upon general notoriety, although he did not believe that a greater practical grievance ever existed than the Court of Chancery. Did the Hon. Member bring in a Bill? Did he condemn unheard? He brought forward the question by a statement of facts; he drew conclusions from these—he supported them by powerful declamation and by abundant ridicule; and he (Mr. Brougham) hoped that the labours of his Hon. Friend, in spite of the mock proceedings of the Commission, or, to use the language of the Solicitor General, in spite of the "partial proceedings elsewhere"—(A laugh.)—would eventually accomplish the object which he had in view. His Hon. Friend, notwithstanding his luminous detail of grievances—of notorious facts, and even after allowing some time to elapse betwixt his first and second motions, did not introduce a Bill into the House, but allowed the matter to be sifted and investigated under a Commission. (Hear!) In every instance therefore where a measure was not spun out of the theoretical brain of its author but which depended upon facts and circumstances susceptible of proof, investigation was uniformly granted; and surely a measure which suspended the free Constitution of the country ought to be preceded by examination. The facts with which the Right Hon. Gentleman had illustrated his argument, and which were put into a little bulk, the Catholics were most anxious to meet; and in their name he tendered to the House a cloud of evidence, parole and documentary, to substantiate every part of their most crying case. It was much to refuse this—it was much in any Hon. Member to pledge himself to the facts which he declared—it was much for the Government to say, "we do not care for your facts or your evidence; we must legislate." They said we do not wish to see your petitions—(A laugh)—we have been haunted by them enough; we want none of your witnesses, for we have injured the parties against whom our measure is levelled—we have done harm already, and we will not go through the farce of hearing them at the Bar—we have been tortured enough with your wrongs, we do not wish also to insult them. (Hear, hear!) He did not entertain a doubt that if the door of inquiry was opened it would shut out the Bill. But an example or two which he would adduce would be worth all reasoning, illustration or observation. He would shew that, if the subject were stale, it would still be better of a little elucidation; and he would appeal from the ignorant to the most knowing. The House could not have forgotten the two select cases which the Right Hon. Gentleman had mentioned; one of these was the case of Hanly the soldier. Did not the House suppose, from the way in which it was introduced, that the persecution of the Catholic Association had overwhelmed the poor man—that the vast body of the Catholics had, with one unanimous voice, declared against him, and that out of the funds of the Catholic Rent they were resolved to bear him down by treasure? Did not the House suppose, from the religious feelings of conflicting sects which would be brought to overwhelm the man on his trial, that he was a Protestant and a non-juror? He was a Catholic and an Irishman. (Hear, hear!) The Catholic Association itself prosecuted him for administering unlawful oaths. (Hear, hear!) Suppose that he (Mr. B.), in answer to the alarm which had been made, were to enlist against the cry of "No Popery"—which had come from the West of England, where there were many Cathedrals—schoolmasters, and little boys who had learned to write—(A laugh.)—suppose that he were to enlist against it, the Resolutions of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, which had been quoted for the purpose of bearing up and fermenting the alarms (and he admitted that it was a fair debating adventure)—suppose, he said, that he brought ample and undeniable proof, and he challenged his Learned Friend the Attorney-General of England to the strictest cross-examination, and also his Honorable Friend the Attorney-General for Ireland with all his local knowledge—and what, in his opinion, was sufficient to quiet the alarms of the greatest alarmists—that it was the known, the declared, the deeply-rooted, and consistent object—as far as words at least could indicate opinion and feeling—of the most eminent individuals who composed the Catholic Association, to preserve the rights of the Established Church, that whatever zeal they had towards the Catholics—however sincere their love for Religion—however enthusiastic their devotion to the Church of which they were members, and how much soever they had suffered under the affliction of the Church—that they deprecated and abjured the idea of touching one-tenth of a tithe of one sheaf which belonged to that Church, or of transferring it from the Protestant to the Popish Hierarchy God forbid, say they, that the tithes should be taken from the Protestant, and given to the Catholic Hierarchy. This was a fact of itself sufficient to refute the cry which had been raised against the Catholic Association Why, then, when they could offer evidence to rebut this charge, and others which had been made against them, refuse to hear that evidence, and admit them to the Bar? Let it not be said that this would be a waste of time, or that he (Mr. Brougham) asked it for the purpose of procrastination, or of causing the second reading of the Bill to be further postponed. He had no such intention. The Catholic Association had no such wish. Their witnesses were ready—they were outside the door—(Hear!)—twenty or thirty of them at least—and before they could be heard, the remainder would be here, he would venture to say before Monday next, the day appointed for the second reading, and the House might proceed in the examination of those who had already arrived to-morrow—a course to which he (Mr. B.) would have no objection. The Counsel whose admission to their Bar he (Mr. B.) prayed for did not come here to make speeches, although of their eloquence and their splendid talents nobody had any doubt. They did not come to delight the House with their eloquence, or to convince it by their arguments: but they came—for what purpose? To defend their own conduct—(Hear, hear!)—to shew that their actions had been vilified, and their motives aspersed. They came as the advocates of the civil and religious rights of six millions of their fellow-countrymen. (Hear!) These were their objects—higher and more important objects than the paltry gratification of making an exhibition of their eloquence before that House. And here he would say, that if the House acceded to his motion, and allowed them to come before their Bar, this good at least would result—that both parties would part better pleased with each other than if their request was refused. (Hear hear!) He conjured the Government of the country not to let such an opportunity for conciliation as the present escape them. Did they indeed wish for conciliation? If they did, never since the Union had the Government, the people, the Parliament of this country, a more glorious opportunity of conciliating the people of Ireland. At a moment's warning they had the power of calling before them the most distinguished leaders of the Catholics, men the first in talent and in station, who had the confidence of their countrymen, and to whose representations their countrymen would attend. It was as if they had all Ireland at the bar of their House, ready to enter into solemn compact with them. (Cheers.) And would they say to them, "Go away—you don't deserve to be heard; we are determined to legislate without listening to you, and nothing that you could say would divert us from our purpose?" If they were resolved to use this language, then he (Mr. Brougham) could only warn them that they were hastening forward a crisis which the youngest amongst them might wish he never saw, and which the boldest amongst them could not contemplate without fear.—(Hear, hear!) Let not then any Member of that House be so far the slave of his prejudices or his prepossessions as to say, "Away with the Catholic Association! We will not recognise it or its agents;" and although my Lord Liverpool might refuse to admit Mr. McDonnell to an interview—although he had not the same objection to the agent of the Bible Society or a Missionary Meeting—he trusted that House would not follow his bad example. (Hear!) He trusted they would not say, "We are resolved to put you down by Act of Parliament, and we are determined to hear nothing in your justification." If they did so, he again warned them, that it was the most unwise step they ever took—a more unwise one, if possible, than lost them America in 1776. Upon that occasion, however, the House did not refuse to receive petitions and hear witnesses at their Bar; and a man who afterwards acquired a great and deserved celebrity was examined before them—he alluded to Dr. Franklin, a man who had the good of this country at heart, and whose advice, had it been taken, would have preserved the Colonies to us. How different, however, was the situation of Dr. Franklin at that time, and that of those Gentlemen who now pray to be heard before our Bar? Whatever might have been his after celebrity, he did not come there in the same sacred character in which they appear before you, as the recognised Representatives of their countrymen, for no man doubts that they have the confidence, and represent the wishes of the Catholic Body. But the charge brought against the Association is, that they are unanimous, that they have not been distracted by divisions amongst themselves, and at sixes and sevens, like the Cabinet of this country—(A laugh)—and that they speak the sense of their fellow-countrymen. Now it was acknowledged that the Catholic Association spoke the sentiments of the Catholic Body. These Gentlemen possessed their confidence, and were their Representatives. If, therefore, they were heard before the bar, it would be to make a treaty with the whole Catholic population of Ireland; and this, by admitting their claim to be heard, might be done speedily, safely, and effectually. (Hear, hear!) There were two ways by which conciliation might be effected; either by granting Catholic Emancipation at once, and then there could be no doubt that conciliation would follow; or by hearing witnesses and counsel at the bar of the House; in which case, although their prayer should be rejected, the irritation that a contrary course would be sure to produce would at least be allayed, and, as he had before observed, the parties would go home, flattered and soothed by the courtesy they had experienced. (Hear!) He now turned to the argument by which his present motion was, he was informed, to be mainly resisted—the want of precedent. He hoped, however, to shew that this argument was untenable. But even if he failed to prove the existence of a precedent, that failure upon his part would not make him abate one jot of his demand, that the Catholic Assosiation had a right to be heard by Counsel at their Bar; for every new case, and particularly one so important as the present, ought to form a precedent in itself. (Hear!) Had we not lost America from want of a precedent? (Hear, hear!) But he would maintain that there were precedents, and he would refer to what had taken place when petitions were presented to this House, and witnesses heard against the American Stamp Act. Upon this occasion Dr. Franklin was examined at the Bar of that House, and the result of those petitions and of that examination was the repeal of that odious impost. (Hear!) So not only had petitions been received and witnesses examined in that case, but the repeal of the obnoxious measure followed. Subsequently to that event several other petitions and remonstrances were presented. He might instance the Boston Post Bill, the Massachusett's Bay Bill, and others. The words of the Petition presented upon the latter occasion were remarkable, inasmuch as they bore a strong analogy to the case of the present Petitioners. "If," say the petitioners, "discontent prevails amongst a people hitherto celebrated for their loyalty to the Crown and affection for their country, it is evident that sufficient causes must exist for that discontent; for History proves, that never has general discontent prevailed unless for general injury." (Hear, hear!) The arguments which were used upon that occasion in opposition to the claim of the petitioners to be heard, were such as he had no doubt would be brought forward against his (Mr. B.'s) motion that evening. "It was a general measure, involving a great question of foreign policy, of which the Government of the country was alone the proper judge, and in which no individual interests were concerned." These were the arguments which had been used upon the occasion to which he had alluded, arguments to which we owed the loss of America. (Hear!)—They did not pass, however, without strong animadversion, for there were some Statesmen who foresaw the consequences of the measures then pursuing. Accordingly a Protest was signed in the Lords, to which the respected names of Rockingham, Camden, and Fitzwilliam, were attached. He would read a passage from this Protest, which he recommended to the consideration of the House. It was the following: "The prayer of the petitioners is, that they may be heard by Counsel at the bar. To refuse this prayer, is, in our opinion, a most unwarrantable departure from the privileges of the Constitution, and directly subversive of the rights of the subject." Those respected Noblemen, therefore, entered their protest against such conduct, and to the opinion of such men, particularly when they recollected the consequences which followed, that House he thought ought to pay some deference. (Hear, hear!) There was a passage in a letter written at the period by Dr. Franklin to one of his private friends, which also was not unworthy of their attention. It was this—"My object is to save the British Empire, but the blunderers here will not allow me to do so. (A laugh.) Our great security is in our numbers and our wealth. They are daily increasing. We should, therefore, speak out boldly, for in the words of an Italian proverb, "If we make ourselves sheep, the wolves will devour us." (A laugh) The letter continued—"Such measures as these may be taken in Ireland (observe the coincidence) where the *ultima ratio regum*, a standing army, is kept up. (Hear, hear!) I have been before their Bar, and heard them assert their claim of sovereignty over three millions of people, (not six millions observed the Hon. Member) when (says Dr. Franklin) they had scarcely discretion enough to govern a herd of swine." (Loud laughter.) The expression might be homely, but its accuracy had been borne out by the result. The House of Commons of that day had said to the people of America, "Go your way—we will not hear your petition—we will legislate as we please, and upon our own responsibility, and we heed not the consequences. You are three millions you say; but we are nine, and we care not for your cock-boats" (for thus it was the fashion to call the American navy at that time). What the consequences were, however, it was unnecessary for him to say. Those who advised conciliatory and pacific measures were laughed to scorn—they were esteemed visionaries and fanatics, while those who thought they could march unresisted through the whole Continent of America, were at length roused from their dream, but with the loss of thousands of men, and the whole of their colonies (Hear, hear!); or, as had been more eloquently expressed by an Hon. Friend of his, of the brightest jewel in the English Crown. He rejoiced, however, that although the blood of many a thousand freemen had been spilt in that unholy struggle, still thousands survived to perpetuate those liberties which their ancestors had conquered. He rejoiced that the fortunes of America had kept pace with our own—that they had grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength; and his satisfaction was increased by reflecting upon their virtues, public and private; upon their magnanimity, their love of justice, their generosity; and above all, the unostentatious gratitude with which they behaved to their early defenders and deliverers—witness their recent conduct to Lafayette. (Hear, hear!) He had now, he trusted, adduced a sufficient precedent. There was, however, another occasion upon which Counsel had been heard at the bar of that House, to which he would shortly allude. He alluded to that occasion, upon which he (Mr. Brougham) had first the honour of appearing before the House, when in 1808 he appeared against the Orders in Council, (Hear, hear!) He had failed upon that occasion he allowed. But the knowledge which he acquired at that period, was of essential service both to him when he afterwards obtained a seat, and he might add, that the information which had been communicated in the progress

of the inquiry was of considerable service to the House also. (Hear!) It was the recollection of this circumstance that induced him now to press upon the House the expediency of hearing Counsel, and examining witnesses in the present instance. If they did so, they would elucidate more of the real situation of Ireland than they could hope to do by any other means. By adopting the course he (Mr. Brougham) recommended, they would have the representatives of Ireland, summoned as it were before the Representatives of England, to give their evidence upon the state of that country. (Hear, hear!) But they refused to hear *them*, the representatives of six millions of people, and advocating that religion which their common ancestors professed, he (Mr. Brougham) could only say, they would have great reason to complain. If they were refused a hearing, that House would do them an injustice which they had never before done, even to the lowest and most insignificant of his Majesty's subjects. He need only refer them to the 10th volume of their Journals, where they would find, that upon a Petition being presented from the *Hawkers and Pedlars* of England, to be heard by Counsel against some measure which went to affect their interests, their request was complied with. (Hear!) He only then asked the House to do the same justice to the Catholic millions of Ireland that they had granted to those respectable itinerants, the Hawkers and Pedlars. (A laugh.) He feared he had trespassed too long upon the House. (Hear, hear?.) He felt the importance of the subject however, and he was sure the House would feel with him. They would not, he was confident, let this opportunity which he might call a God-send, to escape them. Whether they had resolved to agree to or to reject the prayer of the petitioners, the surest way to conciliate was, he repeated, to hear them. By these means, and these means alone, could they lay the foundation of lasting, permanent, and unexceptionable conciliation.---(Cheers.)

Mr. Wynne said, that he rose to object to the motion of the Hon. and Learned Member upon one ground, that of the want of precedent. The Hon. and Learned Member had, he contended, throughout his speech, made out no parallel case. The Right Hon. Gentleman contended, that this Bill was not solely directed against the Catholic Association---its intention was to settle and establish the tranquillity of the country; and if it were solely and singly directed against any one Body, it might not hope for his support. It was a general measure for the purpose of removing the evils resulting from all Associations, and of putting down all religious Bodies intermeddling with politics, if ~~founded upon any political~~ ground or principle; in fact, it was a measure to remove all the grievances that left the country divided and distracted---in a state of hatred and hostility, of religious dispute, and political animosity. The Hon. Member opposite had armed himself with cases and precedents to prove that the Catholic Association had the clearest and most indisputable right to be heard at the Bar of this House; and he instanced as one precedent, upon which the Hon. Gentleman chiefly relied, the allowance granted to the Americans of being heard before the Bar of the House. He (Mr. Wynne) thought this was no precedent, and did not at all apply to the case under consideration, for these were only local measures affecting the trade of America. He felt these arguments would have some weight with many Members of the House, whose Constituents were all Catholics. The Right Hon. Gentleman then alluded to the Hawkers and Pedlars, which respectable Body presented a petition to be heard at the bar of the House, and which petition was granted. But he asked what analogy could exist between that case and the present petition? None of those cases could in any manner justify the present petition, or make out a case, proving that the Roman Catholic Association should be heard at the bar of that House. If such concession was made to such an irresponsible Body as that Association, all the Associations in the country would claim the privilege of being heard before that House. The Right Hon. Gentleman did not like to quote precedents, but there were many cases, and those too in point, to prove that the Association were not entitled to the privilege of being heard at the bar of that House. In 1785, there was a petition presented to the House, for a scrutiny to regulate a certain election, and the Parliament determined against it. Three or four years ago, he presented a petition from an individual, who wished to be heard at the bar of the House in behalf of the slaves of an estate in the West Indies; they were a body that could not petition, because they could exercise no free agency. The House refused to hear this petition, for if it were made a precedent, every meddling friend, in any cause, might demand, upon any supposed grievance, a hearing before the bar of that House. If such proceedings were allowed, any person, as the friend, or next friend, of any association or body, might approach this House, and say to the Parliament "We have a right to be heard---you must hear us." The Hon. Gentleman opposite also stated facts to prove the good services of the Association, and that it contributed much to the tranquillity of Ireland. He then mentioned the case of the soldier Hanly, who was a Catholic. It made no difference, in his mind, whether he was a Catholic, or a Protestant, or an Orangeman. It was of no consequence what he was: it made no difference whether he was guilty or innocent—whether he was convicted or acquitted—the improper and unconstitutional interference of the Association was equally subversive of justice and the due administration of the laws. The Hon. Baronet opposite had also alluded to these prosecutions, as evidence of good performed: but he would say that, whatever were the feelings and intentions of prosecutors, no criminal should be prejudged one way or the other. It was due to the greatest culprit, that there should be no predisposition to condemn excited against him before his trial. He should come before an unprejudiced and unbiassed jury; but when men went down to prosecute, heavily laden with the feelings and opinions expressed by a Body representing the general thoughts and opinions of the people of Ireland, who would not say that such interposition counteracted the ends of justice?—that verdicts were anticipated, and criminals prejudged?—and he believed such was the fact in the case of Hanly the soldier—and that the Association had prejudged his case. However, he did not rest his case against the Association upon facts alone. He rested it much more on their public declarations, and dangerous and prejudiced manifestoes to the people of Ireland, and on that address so variously criticised and interpreted in that House. However, the interference with the administration of justice was a great grievance, a crying evil, in the country, for he thought, whether cases of particular grievance had existence or not, no Body or class of his Majesty's subjects by any assumed power had a right to prosecute another. It was dangerous and unconstitutional—it tended to subvert the ends of justice—it excited divisions, and factions, and heart-burnings—it would give rise to the formation of other Societies in direct opposition and hostility; and thus all the evils that were now feared would be realised and magnified, increased tenfold, and the country be cursed with a state of distraction, animosity, and violence. He repeated he rested his accusation against the Association, and his unreserved condemnation of their proceedings and conduct, more on their public declarations than on any facts. He said no statement could alter opinions—expressed and recorded—and he wished that the House would judge of the Society from the Society itself. He always was an advocate for the suppression of party and unconstitutional Associations. Many years ago he called the attention of that House to illegal Associations then existing in England; he alluded to the formation of Orange Societies in this country; through his means they were suppressed; but what he did then did not comprehend Ireland, because such Associations were not at that time illegal in Ireland; however, the spirit of his Act had since been extended by a General Act to that Kingdom, which rendered such Societies there illegal. He then called upon the House not to yield to the petition of any unconstitutional Body, or concede to them privileges to which they had no shadow of right; and he thought the inconveniences, or rather the impossibilities, of such an inquiry should deter the House from allowing this Association to be heard at their bar.

Sir J. Yorke owned he knew very little of the state of Ireland; however, he thought if the true means of reconciliation were adopted by that country or its advocates, they might hold their hands and shake their hands so as never to part again.—(A laugh.) But when he heard the same threats of separation and rebellion used—and when they were frightened with the awful and terrific power of six millions—he would call upon the Government if they had any firmness, to reject this petition.

Mr. Hobhouse regretted to hear such language from the Gallant Admiral. He was sorry now to say that the Catholics were not only refused their rights, but they were a wronged, oppressed, calumniated Body. He said, without wishing by any means to hurt any feeling of the Gallant Admiral, he should give him leave to tell him his statements were not founded on facts, for the Catholic Association did not threaten separation or rebellion, or any thing else of the kind. He proceeded to argue that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted, and implored his Majesty's Ministers not to oppose it unless they wished it to be believed, that it was intended the measure should be carried without any reference to argument, or the justice of the case.

The Solicitor-General.—Although I confess, Sir, my inadequacy to add much to the argument of my Right Hon. Friend on this subject, I cannot refrain from offering to the House a few observations called for by the speech of the Honorable Member who has just sat down. The Hon'ble Gentleman said, we are about to legislate upon words. I maintain we are about to legislate on facts. I shall, therefore, proceed to an examination of the facts upon which I find myself bound to vote, and shall contend, in setting out, that we have before us sufficient *data* to justify the rejection of the motion. In the first place, it has not been denied that the Catholic Association enjoys and exercises a representative character. My Hon. and Learned Friend admitted on the first night of the late debate, that they virtually represented the Catholics of Ireland. In the second place, it has not been denied that they expressly declared that they had associated, not for any particular object, but to procure redress of all the grievances under which the people of Ireland labour. If they can deny the representative character imputed to them, why have they not come forward to deny it? and if it be not a fact, nothing could be more easy than a disavowal of it. In the next place it has been fully proved, at least to my satisfaction, that they not only exercise a perfect representative, but a partial financial character; from which the rational and obvious conclusion is, that the existence of this Body is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, and the privileges of this House. (Hear, hear!) Moreover, it has not been denied that they have interfered in many subjects of a judicial nature---in every possible subject or matter affecting Church or State. On these admitted premises, therefore, I shall apply myself to the facts on which the measure is founded, to be heard against which my Honorable and Learned Friend has moved that the Association be heard; in doing so I shall, as well as the subject will admit, classify the arguments in support of the application, and reply to them in the same order. The first matter on which I find it necessary to reply is that which has been called the Catholic Rent--a fund to which, it has been triumphantly stated, every Catholic in Ireland has contributed. If it be admitted, therefore, that every Catholic in Ireland contributes to that fund, I contend that every Catholic in Ireland has thereby disqualified himself to sit upon a Jury; for if an individual---a soldier for example ---be selected by the Association as a fit object for prosecution, every man summoned as a juror upon that occasion, who has contributed to the funds applied to such prosecution, has therefore fully disqualified himself for that office by identifying himself with the prosecutors; but that is not all—by subscribing to the same fund a man equally disqualifies himself to be a witness—(Hear, hear!);—for I contend, that proof of a man's having subscribed to the fund out of which the expense of a prosecution is to be defrayed, would be a good and sufficient ground for challenging such individual who might present himself as a juror.

An Hon. Member, whose name we could not learn, here objected to this principle.

The Solicitor-General.—My Hon. Friend says I have stated this too broadly, and I admit that I have done so a little more broadly than I intended; and having said enough on that head, shall proceed to the next head of argument—the interference of the Catholic Association in the administration of justice. Suppose a Magistrate were a subscriber to the Catholic Rent, would it be possible to recognise him as a fair impartial Judge in a case in which the Association should be the prosecutor? Thus the whole stream of justice becomes affected in the several characters of Judge, Juror, and Witness, by subscribing to the funds of the Association. (Hear, hear!) Suppose, on the other hand, that the Orange party were to raise a similar fund, would my Hon. and Learned Friend hesitate to object to their acting in similar capacities? Would he not be one of the first to urge this principle of disqualification? The application of the principle i partially is therefore all that I contend for. Whatever is improper on one side is improper on the other. I shall now apply myself to the fact, that the Catholic Rent has been collected. Honorable Gentlemen contend it is a voluntary subscription, but I contend that whether voluntary or compulsory, it is equally inconsistent with the privileges of this House to raise money for any of the objects of the Association. (Hear!) A book is kept in which not only the receipts of subscriptions are entered, but the names of those who refuse to contribute. (Hear!) I will not stop to inquire how far the indirect denunciations of the Priests may go to promote this subscription, but I can very easily imagine that few would venture to incur the consequences of refusal. The nature of the recommendation to subscribe has been pretty nearly described by Dr. Johnson, in his definition of the words *congé d'elire*, and is like throwing a man out of a two-pair of stairs window, and advising him not to fall to the ground. (Hear! and a laugh.) While one page contains a list of subscribers, the other presents a list of those who decline to contribute; it is, therefore, a monstrous miscalling of facts to call by the name "voluntary" a subscription so collected. I will not say that the Priests have exercised their power of excommunication against the contumacious; but in exercising a dominion which they call spiritual in forwarding the views of the Association, they have exercised a power which this House will call criminal. The excuse founded upon the phrase "voluntary" is unworthy of notice. According to my acceptation of its meaning, I deem it immaterial whether the subscription be forcibly or voluntarily obtained, and I will refer to a case in point. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman here referred to the case of Bishop Atterbury, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, being in correspondence with the Court of St. Germain's, under pretext of raising a fund for a charitable purpose, preached a sermon, after which a collection was made, which, on the trial of the parties, was proved distinctly to have a different object from the ostensible one. The Judge declared, that in that case (which was applicable to the present) no money could be raised except by the King's licence. The case was to be found in the tenth volume of the State Trials. On that occasion Sir Constantine Phipps appeared for the defendants, and exerted his utmost ingenuity in the defence of his clients, but without effect. It was true (continued the Solicitor-General) that Irish Catholic chapels were not renognised by the Statute Law; but the case he had quoted was sufficient to shew that it was unconstitutional to raise money even for charitable purposes, and, tho' voluntarily subscribed, without the consent of the Crown. If that authority were not deemed of weight by Hon. Gentlemen opposite, he would quote another to which they would not refuse their respect—that of the late Mr. Sheridan. In the year 1796 a voluntary subscription was set on foot for the loyal purpose of defraying the expense of equipping the troops, of which that distinguished individual expressed his disapprobation in very warm terms—compulsory gifts he described as one offence, voluntary gifts another; and proceeded to say, that the Serjeant at Arms ought to be sent to take into custody the Chairman of the Body, with whom the subscription originated, for usurping the powers and privileges of that house. (Hear, hear!) The Hon. and Learned Gentleman here contended at great length against the prayer of the petitioners. They said they were prepared to prove that no act had been done, or document issued by their body, calculated to excite alarm or exasperate animosities, so that here the House would observe, that it was not facts to which those Gentlemen were desirous to speak but to motives; and they would undertake further to demonstrate, that when the Catholic Association had circulated a declaration that a Catholic had been murdered, it was not calculated to excite alarm (Hear.) No doubt 30 witnesses might be found to state that the meaning of the word to "hate" was to "like." That to "hate" a Protestant meant to "love" a Protestant; and that to adjure one party by the "hatred" they bear another, was not calculated to excite animosities. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) These Gentlemen did not mean to confine themselves to facts, but to matters of argument; and if a proclamation is issued, pronouncing an anticipated conviction of murder, witnesses were to be called to explain its meaning. But the House must see this was a matter of moral judgment and reasoning, and he was sure they would judge for themselves, and not take the Jesuitical interpretation of any number of witnesses, who, no doubt, were ready with a definition of the word hatred suitable to their purpose. (Hear, hear, hear!) The House would remember, that about three years ago a Bill was introduced to the House regulating the mode in which public meetings should be held, popular meetings having been about that period the *foci* of sedition, and yet no witnesses or counsel were ordered against the Bill. With as much propriety as those Gentlemen, might the individual who then took the lead in those assemblies, claim to be heard at the Bar, with a view to prove that seditious meetings were quite consistent with the peace of England. (Hear, hear!) According to the Bill of Rights, his Majesty's subjects are allowed to arm, but were witnesses called to prove that military associations for the purpose of "drilling and training" were wise and expedient? But was he to consent to have 60 or 70, or perhaps 90 men from Ireland called before him, to tell him what was consistent with constitutional wisdom and legality. (Cheers!) If he had not heard facts enough, he should have no objection to have witnesses called, with a view to procure facts to form a basis for this measure. His Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) had the happy knack of associating things which had no real connexion, and relying upon his abilities in that way, he contrived to lug into the debate the history of the Court of Chancery, and was also kind enough to notice some observations which had fallen from him (the Solicitor-General) on a late occasion. He was quite at a loss to know what the object of his Learned Friend was in introducing this subject, unless he wished, by calling this cloud of witnesses, to make the House of Commons imitate the delays of the Court of Chancery. He should not trespass further on the attention of the House, resting satisfied with the conviction that no farther evidence was required, as all the main facts of the case remained undisturbed on both sides.—(Cheers.)

Mr. S. Rice stated, that there were persons in town ready to give oral evidence on the conduct of the Association, and to submit to the House every document of their's from the first moment of the constitution of that Body. They were within reach of the House. It had been objected that there were no precedents in favour of the motion; but there were several Irish questions, and on the occasion of an Irish measure, an *Irish* precedent was most applicable.—(Hear!)—in the reign of *King* Anne. (Roars of laughter, and cries of *Irish!* from all parts.) King Anne! I meant *Queen* Anne. (Laughter again.) No, I was right. (Repeated roars.) Will Hon. Members recollect the war cry of the Hungarian?—*Moriamur pro rege nostre Maria Thereza!*" (Cheers).—[Hear the Hon. Member quoted precedents from the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and Geo. I. of Irish Catholics having been heard by their Counsel at the Bar of the Irish House of Commons against Penal Bills.] The Catholics of Ireland had no connection with the Hon. Member for Aberdeen's Resolutions relative to the property of the Irish Church Establishment. Catholic Ireland was at the Bar of the House, and if their petition were rejected, the solemn responsibility would rest on the Ministers of the Government.

Mr. Sec. Peel.—Sir, in discussing this subject I shall strictly confine myself to the precise question before the House, and endeavour as much as possible to avoid wandering into arguments on the Bill, which has already occupied four nights of our attention, and which will probably occupy two nights more; I shall abstain from touching on the present occasion on any part of that discussion which is not inseparably connected with the present motion; I shall discuss this question as I do every other, on its own merits, on its own intrinsic principles. In the course of this consideration of the subject I shall ask myself three questions; first, Whether compliance with the present petition is required on principles of justice to the petitioners? Whether it is necessary, in order to supply a defect on the quantity of evidence already lying before the House? Or whether the rejection of it is not consistent with Parliamentary usage, and the strictest principles of justice? And, Sir, if I can answer this question conscientiously in the affirmative, I will give my unhesitating vote for its unqualified rejection, and will most cheerfully take upon me all the res

ponsibility of that rejection. (Hear, hear, hear!) Now, Sir, for the first (and I will meet the question fairly), upon its own individual merits, and not on the mere authority of precedents; though if I can believe that there is an irresistible stream of precedents against hearing the petitioners at the bar of the House, I shall not hesitate to give, to my view of the question, the benefit of such established authorities; but I shall argue it, Sir, principally on the effect which a compliance with the prayer of the petition may produce on the general interests of the country. And while I am on the subject of precedents, I must observe that those adduced by Hon. Gentlemen in favour of the motion have no bearing whatever on the question under discussion. In Bills affecting the rights of private property, the House sits in the character of a Court of Judicature, and is used to hear Counsel and receive evidence on the probable effect of their intended measure on the interests of individuals or classes of individuals. Such was the petition of the Hawkers and Pedlars with which the Hon. and Learned Member crowned the climax of his authorities—and which, by the bye, falls directly within this rule of private interests—a Bill was introduced in that case which was considered to bear upon the interest of that class of tenders; they petitioned to be heard by Counsel against the Bill, which they described as calculated "to deprive them of bread," and if my memory does not fail me, the house refused to hear them.

[Here Mr. Brougham expressed his dissent, and referred Mr. Peel to the Journals of the House, for a petition of the wholesale traders of London praying to be heard at the bar of the House.]

Mr. Peel having looked into the Journals, continued—"I should not have dwelt so largely on the precedent had it not been so strongly enforced by the Hon. and Learned Member; but this petition of the wholesale dealers—(and I am not prepared to say whether the hawkers and pedlars also did not present a petition on the same or a like occasion)—but that petition was presented against a Bill which purported to impose additional duties on the subject of their traffic; so that this very precedent of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman falls within the line of private interest—(Hear, hear, hear!)—but on such an occasion as this, Sir, I care not for precedents; I will argue the question on the ground of abstract principle. If the present petitioners be heard at the bar of the House, can you ever after refuse to hear any other parties that may claim a hearing on political subjects? Legislative measures of much more public importance than the present have occurred without a petition from political Bodies to be heard against them by their Counsel. The Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended—(Cheers from the Opposition)—yet did the political adversaries to its suspension petition to be heard against it at your bar?---(Cheers from the Ministerial side.) No; but if you hear the present petitioners, with what consistency can you refuse to hear Counsel in favour of Parliamentary Reform, or any other political question of the day? If those petitioners are heard, every other political Body will expect to be heard, and the House will have no time left to it for its more immediate duty of legislative deliberations. (Hear, hear!) Besides, Sir, it ought to be remembered, that Counsel feel themselves bound by duty to advocate the interests of their clients before those even of their country; and this position I remember to have heard laid down with more than ordinary energy by the Hon. and Learned Member opposite in the case of her late Majesty—(Hear!)—when he said, "I shall attend to the interests of my client alone; I cast my country to the wind." (Cheers.) I will not say that I quite approve of the Learned Member's principles; but if it were ever applicable in any case, it is so in the present. (Hear, hear!) Why, Sir, Honorable Members who are used to listen but to a moderate share of our own legislative discussions, would be quite overpowered by the continuous flood of eloquence of legal advocates. (Hear! and a laugh.) I well remember, Sir, last year, when the Marine Insurance obtained leave to be heard by Counsel at your Bar; what a formidable array of large wigs (no less than six) stood at the side of your Bar.—I remember after the House had endured the eloquence of four of the Learned Counsel, and when two more remained to be heard, what supplicating looks Hon. Members cast at the two remaining Counsel to dissuade them from their intended display of learning, but in vain—the Learned Advocates felt it their duty to their clients to give utterance to their arguments, only on Marine Insurance, and the House was condemned to listen to a legal argumentation of seven or eight heavy hours on Marine Insurance, and nothing but Marine Insurance. (Hear! and a laugh.) Now if six Counsel were required to argue the case of the Marine Insurance alone, how many by the rule of three would be required to advocate the cause of the Catholic Association. (Cheers, and a laugh) Gentlemen well remember when Mr. Stephen petitioned to be heard at the Bar of the House on the part of the blacks of Antigua, what was the argument made use of against his petition by the Hon. and Learned Member? it was this—but if Mr. Stephen were heard in favour of his fellow beings the blacks, some person may claim to be heard in favour of Parliamentary Reform on his stating himself next of kin to the people of England. (A laugh.) The facts of Mr. Stephen's case were these. The owner of certain slaves in the Island of Antigua sold them to a resident of a neighbouring Island; they were thus destined to be separated from their connections and friends in Antigua. Mr. Stephen, a gentleman of philanthropic feelings, voluntarily prayed to be heard as their Counsel against the removal of them at the bar of the House. Now who could have a better ground to be heard than Mr. Stephen? (What could be a more sacred claim than his? yet the House refused to hear him; and will they after this consent to hear the Catholic Association?—Now I shall consider it in reference to principles; and here I wish to declare, that I do not believe that the Catholics of Ireland will act after the passing of this Bill in the manner stated by their advocates in the House. Gentlemen talk of the United Provinces of America, and add a probability of Ireland's following their example, and trying to effect a separation from and an independence of England! What can be the use of this sort of language? (Cheers.) What is the end of these ridiculous insiuuations?—(Cheers.)—for I do not believe that the Catholics of Ireland have any such monstrous intentions. (Cheers.) I do not believe that they will act in this manner. (Cheers.) I think that they will, as they have lately said, yield to the will and authority of Parliament—(Cheers.)—and, Sir, if I had any reason to believe that they will conduct themselves otherwise, nothing could more tend to root and strengthen my opposition to their claim. (Cheers.) The next point to which I shall advert, is the proposition that the information possessed by the Catholic Association is requisite to supply to us the absence of evidence on the conduct of that Body; and here it has been objected to us that no measure of such importance as the present Bill was ever introduced without a special message from his Majesty, presenting documentary evidence, or the appointment of a Secret Committee to examine papers and witnesses. Now, Sir, this is a very strong assertion, a very important one—its sole fault is that it happens to be quite incorrect; for has not the Habeas Corpus Act been suspended without papers or committees? and on the notoriety alone of the facts, on the ground of which it was suspended? (Hear, hear!) Was not the Irish Convention Bill passed without the examination of papers or witnesses?

[Here a Member stated, that on that occasion a Report was made by a Committee of the Irish House of Lords.]

Mr. Peel continued—Yes; a Committee of the Irish House of Lords reported that money had been collected from his Majesty's subjects (and much in the manner adopted at present), and that the administration of justice had been interfered with; and the Convention Bill passed on the authority of that Report; but then that Committee examined no evidence on the facts; they made their report on the notoriety of the case. (Hear!) In 1705 also, the Act against seditious assemblies passed without a committee or communication of documents—(Hear, hear!)—and here it is worthy of remark that lately the most favourite and popular argument on the opposite side of the House has been the atrocity of Green Bags and Secret Committees--(Cheers from the Opposition benches)--and now when the Government comes down to the House and openly and manfully asks a Bill on the public notoriety of the case—(Cheers from the Ministerial side)—who would expect that it should be received in this manner by Honorable Members opposite? (Cheers.) Now for the effect of the Bill on Associations in general.—(Cheers from the Opposition.) I beg to tell Gentlemen that these cheers do not affect me. What is the meaning of them? What! as if I ever sanctioned Associations exclusively Protestant? (Hear, hear!) Never; I never sanctioned or encouraged the consideration of political Bodies of any description. (Cheers.) So far from it, that in the year 1822 I supported the Bill for the suppression of Orange Associations—(Cheers from both sides)—and that without requiring documents or Committees—I did it on the mere notoriety of the facts—(Cheers)—and if the parties affected by that Bill have evaded its operation, I can only say I am extremely sorry they have done so, and that I am as ready as any other man to support again and again a Bill for their suppression. And now let me ask Hon. Gentlemen opposite, if, on the occasion of passing that Bill, Sir Abraham Bradley King had said to the House, "You are going to suppress by law a Body of which I am a member, of which I am Deputy Grand Master; you have no evidence, oral or documentary, of the nature or object of our Association; our motives are pure, our conduct is proper; before you pass this Bill to suppress us, let us at least defend ourselves by our Counsel at your bar:"—with what a shout of derision would Hon. Members opposite have scouted that Gentleman's petition—(Cheers from the Ministerial benches)—and yet he might have added, "our Body is of ancient institution, originated in the reign of King William; our object has been to support the Constitution in Church and State; our principle is that of universal brotherhood; we are loyal subjects." Yet what weight would all that have with Honorable Members?—(Loud Cheers.)—Now I will put it to the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, whether under those circumstances they would not have scouted the application of the Orange Lodges if they had petitioned to be permitted to be heard by Counsel, and prove at their Bar that they were loyal and peaceable subjects? Here I must repel the inference attempted to be drawn that this Bill against which they petition is condemnatory. So it has been said by the Honorable and Learned Gentleman opposite, who has been obliged to give a wrong name to it in order to support the line of argument he has adopted. It is not a Bill of Pains and Penalties. It is a Bill which all Ireland is bound, with all its population, to obey without distinction of parties or persons. There was also the case of the Tithe Bill in Ireland which affected particular individuals, it might be said, more than others; but would the Honorable and Learned Gentleman have consented to hear those parties by Counsel at the Bar after the anxious and prolonged debates they had on the subject; or if through condescension he allowed them to be heard here, would he not, as soon as the Counsel had risen to address the House for seven or eight hours, have turned on his heel and walked out of the House? (Hear! and a laugh.) It is said by that Honorable and Learned Gentleman here is the petition itself before you: can you have any thing more satisfactory of the intention of the Catholic Association? It is not my intention here to state any thing inflammatory; but I must say, that taking these persons and this Association by its resolutions, its acts, its public proceedings, and its Parliamentary proceedings, there is in all conscience matter enough objectionable in them all to induce me to decide on the question without hearing a single syllable from Counsel at the Bar. I hold in my hand the petition presented yesterday by the Catholic Association, the latest document on the subject, which states, that in consequence of the Cathojic Body having felt the necessity of bestirring themselves in their own affairs, it had been deemed right and proper for them to form themselves into an Association, to be denominated the Catholic Association, expressly for the purpose of promoting the general interests of the Body. The petition goes on to pray, that this House will not adopt any measure against the Catholic Association: but this is not all, it goes further, and prays that the House will not proceed to pass any Act affecting any portion of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland; concluding with a prayer to be heard by Counsel. Is not this a suggestion which challenges to this Association the character of the representation of the Catholic people of Ireland? I don't admit them, nor will I admit them to assume that character. They are a body which meet publicly for the purpose of preparing the address of the Catholics to this House of Parliament. It is admitted by themselves they exist in this capacity, and that they have met about twenty times to deliberate and discuss this and other subjects. They admit they have appointed Committees of Finance, Grievance, and Education. I object to the existance of such a Body so appointing its Committees on such subjects; the enrolment in or qualification for which consists in guinea subscriptions to the fund, continuing its sittings like this House, and like it, adjourning itself from week to week, to resume its deliberation and receive the Reports of its Committees of Finance, Grievance, and Education. If this system be permitted, the interval will be short, very short indeed, between its assumption of such powers as these and its being to all effective purposes a Parliament. (Hear, hear!) It states in this document that one of its objects is to defend the ignorant peasantry and the poor from injustice and vexatious proceedings at law, by means of the fund, which is created by a subscription: further, it states there is no subcription by compulsion to this fund—no one need subscribe. But here it is to be observed there is a moral compulsion as well as a legal compulsion; and there can be no doubt that there was a moral compulsion on Roman Catholics at least to subscribe to this fund. There was, it was well known, a black book, in which the names of all such persons in the parish as did not subscribe were entered down; and were, as soon as possible after Divine Service was performed in the Chapels, called on, or rather denounced by the Catholic Priest of the Parish for not contributing to this fund, in the face of the congregation. (Hear!) Is this not a moral compulsion? Can it be fair, that a Body so constituted should be entrusted or commissioned with the enforcement of the laws, or in other words prosecution by Catholics, against those of the Magistracy who displeased the Body or the Orangemen; or shall a Body so constituted by its own admission, be permitted to raise funds to so large an amount for purposes so equivocal. The Resolution under the sanction of which this fund has been raised, had received the signature of Daniel O'Connel; and it reported in substance, that having investigated the subject, they found, that in order to effect the general and public welfare of the Catholic Body, it was necessary they should have funds, or in language still less likely to be misunderstood, that, "in order more effectually to exert the energies of the Irish people, the Catholic Body should be possessed of pecuniary resources." Could any man for a moment look at such a proceeding without having his suspicions awakened? To say the least of it, the Catholic Association has characterised itself by some acts very equivocal, which I repeat should never have been sanctioned by the Catholic Body. In the hurry of debate, I grant that if some individuals had made use of such language it might not be important; but here, from the irritation of constant debate, every Member was led into language, which all possibly would after wish to disavow. Was that a state of things in which the people ought to be suffered longer to remain? I consider this resolution as most unfortunate in its consequences. I find also a letter addressed on this occasion by the Secretary of this Body to Hamilton Rowan; it states—"Sir, I have the honor to submit to your approval the Resolution of this Association, which was adopted with an enthusiasm and unanimity such as I have never witnessed before, arising no doubt from its being coupled and connected to a name so beloved and honoured as your own, through the recollection that from earliest life you have so eminently devoted yourself to the service of your country." Here, from comparing dates, it was impossible not to see that on the day they were abjuring the Catholics of Ireland to unite in this sacred cause, by their ancient hatred to the Orangemen of Ireland, they were prefacing a letter to Hamilton Rowan, acquainting him with the resolution they had come to in this adulatory strain; stating that at the mention of his beloved and honored name the Society had been penetrated with the most grateful sense of his services to his country. Now of this person I shall say but little, and that shall be principally extracted from the Report of the Committee of Secrecy appointed by the Irish Parliament in the year 1794, to inquire into the existence of a treasonable plot against the Government of that country. This Report was published in Jan. 1799, and stated that, "April 1794, one Jackson, an Irish clergyman, came over from France to Ireland, for the purpose of establishing a treasonable correspondence, having, for its object, the invasion of Ireland. In April, 1794, he had several confidential interviews with Hamilton Rowan, a leader of the United Irishmen, who had since escaped from prison, and was attainted of High Treason, together with Theodore Wolf Tone, and a man named Levins, afterwards taken in arms on board the Hoche." He was also stated to be then a resident Envoy in France from the United Irishmen. But what do the House now think of this "honored and beloved name?" (Loud cheers.) If the whole six millions of Catholics were to come to the Bar of that House, they would never convince the Irish or English Protestants, that there was no ground for alarm and suspicion at this body, (Cheers.) They might depend upon it they could never get over this united and concurrent testimony as a ground of suspicion against a body who resolved to collect 40,000l. to rouse the energies of the nation, and talked of the respected and honored name of an attainted traitor on the same day that they put forth their manifesto of hate to the Orangemen—(Loud cheering for some time.) This Body had said to the Catholics of Ireland—"We adjure you by your ancient hatred to Orangemen to join this Association." Could there be a stronger ground of alarm and apprehension? It is proper all this should be stated, because it has been said the ground of alarm never existed. It is right if the Catholic Association plead good intentions, that they should be at length warned of the danger likely to arise from such indiscreet—to say no more, Addresses to the Catholics of Ireland. I call on those who denounce me, and those who coincide with me in opinion as opposers of the Association, to state whether they are prepared to say, that it will be for the interests of justice and of society that such a Body so constituted should have the charge of administering justice between parties, or be permitted officially to originate proceedings by Catholics against the Magistracy and other of their fellow-subjects of a different religious persuasion. Will the Hon'ble Member for Knaresborough, who is so fond of reading moral and juridical lessons to us at times, himself too a professor of a public Institution, admit, although he talks of the justifiableness of enlisting public favour and irritation on the side of their cause, for a moment acquiesce in such a perversion of the means of dispensing justice between parties thus set at variance? (Hear.) Here are 3000 persons, of whose characters we have no further guarantee than that they could afford to pay a guinea, exercising all the functions of Government, with not less than three agents in every parish in Ireland. This fact, coupled with the addresses, and that jealousy I have a right to feel, for every body so constituted, calls upon me loudly to declare that I will not trust them with power. Without the ample discoveries made through their own representations, I should view this Body with a jealousy founded on the soundest Constitutional principles; but after what has appeared in their own published documents, I must look on with tenfold suspicion. (Hear!) And mark how studious they appear that the subscription shall be enforced by the influence of religious inducements in what follows, where they enjoin—"That care shall be taken to set down the names of such as subscribe in a book, to be kept as near as possible to the Popish Chapel in each Parish." Can it be possible that a Body acting thus can claim exemption from suspicion, although it assures us that it is composed of several of the Roman Catholic Prelates, Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants, with several Protestant Gentlemen, Merchants, and Farmers? and all this with a view to shew to the public, the known respectability of its subscribers, including also amongst the number the name of a Nobleman which it asserts to be the pride and ornament of the British Peerage, alluding, it is clear, to my Lord Fitzwilliam, whom it numbers amongst its subscribers? It is under these circumstances, I contend, a Body extremely unfit to originate prosecutions against individuals who may have fallen under its suspicion or censure; because it is clear such an Association, from its very conformation and materials, must on that account be too influential. And here too observe, that influence is exerted in the first instance, to arraign him by its taking the case of the accused party under its consideration, and pronouncing that he is a fit subject in its mind for prosecution. For what is this but pronouncing him guilty before his trial by a Jury

of his country? (Hear!) How then, I ask, can he have a fair chance in a Court of Justice with all this weight of prejudice hanging on him? Have not that Body, composed of several of the Irish Catholics, Prelates, Peers, Gentry, with some also of the Protestant Nobility and Gentry, and a name which adds lustre to a British Peerage, pronounced already on his offence, and recommended him to prosecution and punishment? It is on this ground I will agree to pass this Bill without hearing the argument of Counsel at the Bar upon the subject. I feel satisfied that I have a Parliamentary ground for resisting the application; and I will, therefore, with that boldness with which a sense of right I feel inspires me on this occasion, boldly and manfully give my decided vote against their being heard by Counsel at your Bar. (The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud and reiterated cheering.) Soon after order had been restored.—

Mr. C. Hutchinson rose to defend the character of a party, who was not then present to defend himself. The allusion made to Mr. H. Rowan he would not pass over. He had been in Ireland when Mr. Rowan was obliged to leave it, and he was accompanied by the regret of all lovers of his country. The object of the United Irishmen of his day was to relieve Ireland from the effects of misgovernment and the foul misconduct of official and judicial characters. Indeed they only attempted to do hastily that which the present Ministers were trying day by day to effect more slowly and cautiously. It could not be doubted that the present Bill was directed solely against the Catholic Association. That Body had been grossly libelled, and the Counsel had a right to be heard at that Bar to remove the unfavourable impressions that had been excited against them by those libels—the liberal part of the Ministry had been dragged into the line, and they would find it difficult to extricate themselves. The Ministry were making war against the whole population of Ireland. He denied that the Protestant feeling in Ireland was against the Catholics, although it appeared to be the wish of Government to create that feeling among them. He begged of the House not to shut their ears against the petition of the insulted Catholics, for if it did, he would not answer for what they might be driven to.

Mr. Peel rose to explain. He wished to meet the question by fair arguments, and felt convinced, that there was nothing in what he had said, which could be construed into insulting the Catholics.

Mr. A. H. Clark said, that the Catholic Association kept Ireland in a state of inquietude and alarm.

Sir J. Sebright admitted that the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Home Department had truly described the Catholic Association, he therefore should go along with him and give him his vote for its suppression; but at the same time he must say, that that Association would never have existed but for our own prejudices, if Catholic Emancipation were to be granted, Ireland would instantly fall into a state of peace and order. He should, however, vote for Counsel being heard at the Bar, as he thought the request reasonable, in order that the feeling which had been excited against the Association might be removed.

Mr. Scarlett—Having been alluded to personally by the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Home Department, quoting language which he had used in characterising the Constitutional Association, but which language he (Mr. S.) had now forgotten, he could not suffer the question to be put without saying one or two words upon it. It was certainly by no means clear that the Constitutional Association was consistent with law, as it had been formed for the purpose of prosecuting political offences and which therefore assumed one of the most important functions of the Government; but the Catholic Association was very different, as it had no relation to State or political offences. He had entered that House totally uninfluenced as to the vote which he should give, but he must confess that he had been convinced by the eloquent and able arguments of his Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham), not one of which had been answered; as the Right Hon. Secretary had argued, not against the speech of his Learned Friend, but from documents of which he did not know the value, or whence they emanated.

The Attorney General said, that after the very able and unanswerable speech which the House had heard from his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel), he should not have thought it necessary to say any thing upon this subject but for what had fallen from his Hon. and Learned Friend who had just sat down. His Hon. Friend had stated, that the documents which his Right Hon. Friend had used in the Debate had no character, and could not be looked on as evidence against the Catholic Association, because no one knew where they came from. Now it so happened that those very papers were put forth triumphantly by the Association itself;—(Hear, hear!)—therefore the assertions of his Right Hon. Friend were built on facts that were admitted on all sides. His Hon. Friend had stated on a former occasion, that in his opinion the Constitutional Association was illegal. He (the Attorney-General) never doubted its legality, but he questioned its policy: as most of those who were prosecuted by it got off from the odium which that Association had created against its proceedings. But what could be said in favour of the legality of the Catholic Association, an Association which pretended virtually to represent one-third of the population! No one could deny that the Association was popular, that they were identified with the great mass of the population. What then must be the effect, what the influence, on the minds of juries, when prosecutions were instituted by a Body so circumstanced---(Hear!)---a body to which the people looked up with the utmost respect and deference, which they considered as their guide? Nothing in his mind could possibly be more calculated to taint the sources of justice and prevent its due administration. Let Gentlemen consider for a moment the guards established in this country against the exercise of any direct influence in the conduct of prosecution, particularly those of a criminal nature. No man affected, in point of interest or influence, was allowed to direct or controul in such cases, How then could it be for a moment contended that such an Association as this was consistent with the tried administration of justice? The facts mentioned by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Goulburn) in a former debate were frequently adverted to on both sides of the House. His objection did not rest on these or any other facts, but on the principle. It was calculated in the first place to give rise to a system of spies and informers--(Hear!) --and to occasion every case to be prejudged before it was brought in the regular way before the tribunals Their own documents were a proof of the evil. From them it appeared that one of the cases alluded to, in which a prosecution had been determined on, was first referred to a Committee, and that Committee determined on going to trial. Was not this prejudging the case? Could such a decision become known without having considerable effect on the minds of all to whose knowledge it might come? This was monstrous? and if there was nothing else against the Association, all who were of opinion that the administration of justice should be kept pure and exempt from all improper influence, ought to give their vote for putting it down. He meant to confine himself to this topic, and not go into the question immediately before the House. It appeared to him an inconsistency that his Learned Friends opposite should have always spoken in condemnation of the Constitutional Association, while they supported such an Association as this. He could not admit the distinction drawn by his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Scarlett) who spoke last. He said that all the prosecutions instituted by the Constitutional Association turned on party questions. Was it not clear that every prosecution instituted by the Catholic Association must, from the very moment their determination became known, necessarily become a party question? There was no person who knew the state of the public mind in Ireland but must feel convinced that every prosecution entered upon under such circumstances must be conducted in the spirit of party. He would not detain the House longer. It was quite unnecessary for him to enter upon the question before the House, as it had been completely exhausted by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel.)

Mr. Brougham, in reply, said, that he never rose under greater anxiety in the discharge of an important public duty than he did at present, particularly after the very able, powerful, and impressive speech of the Right Honorable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Secretary Peel.) The speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman was the more remarkable, from having been so strongly contrasted with those of other Hon. Gentlemen who spoke before him on this question. It was now his object to shew, that the speech of that Right Hon. Gentleman, however distinguished for argument and eloquence, ought not to drive him from one inch of the ground he had taken. His motive for alluding to the case of the hawkers and pedlars was not on account of the value of the precedent, but because there was an attractive parallel between the cases. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Secretary Peel) denied that the hawkers and pedlars were heard by their Counsel; the entry on the Journals, however, proved it. Here the Learned Gentleman read a passage from the Journals, in which Mr. Gilbert reported that the wholesale dealers of the City of London, and also the hawkers and pedlars, had been heard by their Counsel at the Bar. The case on which he (Mr. B) principally relied, was the petition on the Massachusetts Bay Bill. That was a public measure, and the petitioners were heard by Counsel at the Bar of that House. It was a Bill to prohibit all intercourse between the provinces of New England and New-Foundland, in consequence of offences said to have been committed by the people of New England. Against this Bill the New Englanders petitioned, and not only they, but the people of England too, and the society of Quakers joined in the petition, on the ground of humanity as well as policy. The petition was agreed to, and Counsel were heard. The other precedents to which he referred were of the same character as this. The one which had relation to Ireland was more in point and much stronger than he at first supposed; and for this discovery he was indebted to his Hon. Friend the Member for Limerick (Mr. S. Rice) It was said that the petition related only to matters of trade; but the fact was, that it related to an Act of 1690, the object of which was, the security of the King's person. This surely could not be called an Act relating merely to trade. The Hon. and learned Gentleman, after alluding to one or two precedents, said, the Catholic Association, it was true, was not mentioned expressly in the Bill; but the Catholics knew well that it was directed solely against them, and that in the event of its passing their stay and security would be gone. For his part, he could not imagine a clearer case. He had been told that the Bill was not levelled against the Association; against whom then was the speech of the Right Hon. Gent (Mr. Secretary Peel) levelled? (Hear!) The Right Hon. Gentleman was its great and most able defender. No person on that side of the House advocated the measure so powerfully, with the exception which must always be made of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Plunket), when he brought the great talents, accompanied as they now were with great local knowledge, to bear upon any question. From the first to the last of the able argument and effective defence of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Secretary Peel), every word that escaped him was an attack upon the Association. Against what other Body could it be directed? What other body of men existed in Ireland whose zeal could have so alarmed the Government, which could have given rise even to a sort of jealousy in the Executive Government, on account of the extensive good they had achieved by their efforts to preserve the public tranquillity, and the success that attended those efforts? The Bill clearly meant the Catholic Association, and it meant no other. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sec. Peel) charged him with inconsistency, There was no ground for it. In the case alluded to it was true he (Mr. B.) brought in the Bill; but in consequence of the discussion which afterwards took place he did not support it. An Hon. and Learned and much-esteemed Friend of his, Mr. Stephen, whom he had known for twenty years, applied to be heard at the Bar against the Bill, as the Friend of the slaves; but without any authority or any sort of commission, prompted merely by his own feelings of justice and humanity. He (Mr. B.) opposed his being heard, as he had no commission. Was this a parallel case? There was no similarity between them. In the one Mr. Stephen desired to be heard for the Negroes; they themselves desired to be heard; the Negroes were at their Bar. He opposed it for reasons differing totally from any that could apply to the Catholic Association. With respect to the Constitutional Association, he disapproved of it no doubt, and whenever the subject was introduced, had no hesitation in expressing his opinion; but did he ever propose a Bill to put down the Bridge street Gang? No; his argument was that the Constitution afforded means, without recurrence to any new law for putting down such a mercenary, meddling, mischievous gang. Here also there was therefore no ground for the charge of inconsistency. Had he acted differently with respect to both Associations there would be some reason for it. He should now come to the main argument of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Secretary Peel.) Though the notoriety of the facts was that on which the measure was founded, he had some reason to think that Government was not very far from laying some documents before Parliament. In another place, where of course it was physically impossible he could have been present—but in another place, which he would not mention, he heard this spoken of by a Noble Lord (the Earl of Liverpool) as an Irish measure. If there existed a draft of this Bill sent over by the Irish Government, he felt quite certain that it was accompanied by some other papers. If there was an exhortation to the measure, he had no doubt that there was at the same time an urgent representation from the same quarter that it was necessary to accompany it with some other measure of a very different character. They who brought forward this Bill would have much to answer for, if they did not produce at the same time any other documents that accompanied it. They would have much to answer for to the country, to the House, but above all to the Marquis of Wellesley--(Hear) whose name and authority were thus made use of against the known tendency of his principles He never contended that the Bill was strictly a condemnatory one, but it was as much so as one to deprive a corporation of its charter, One had as great a tendency as the other to destroy the Body against which it was directed, and for that reason they ought to be heard by Counsel against it. He contended that the proceedings of the Association were not so inconsistent with the due administration of justice; or the existence of such a Body so much at variance with the spirit in which the law was administered here, as his Hon. and Learned Friend (Attorney-General) represented it. He instanced those cases in criminal information as applied for in the Court of King's Bench, and in which prosecutions are directed by the House of Commons. Such prosecutions as the latter (continued the Learned Gentleman) seldom succeeded. The same might be said of the Association; if they were the cause of sending a person to trial, that circumstance being known would give rise to the conflict of party feelings, which would operate in favour of the accused with Protestant Juries. In the two cases mentioned in the course of this debate, the prosecutions were instituted fairly and properly, with sufficient apparent ground, but yet no conviction took place. But there was another brought against the association by the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Sec. Peel) which seemed to have made the strongest impression upon the feelings if not upon the reason of the House: but upon this charge arose the very strongest evidence of the danger of trusting to unexlpained and partial documents. We have it, said the Right Hon. Gentleman, under their own hands, and we want no more. The charge against the Catholic Association was this, that they spoke of Mr. Hamilton Rowan as a man entitled to the respect and love of his country; and yet, said the Right. Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Hamilton Rowan was not more nor less than a convicted traitor, [Mr. Secretary Peel—attainted.] well—an attainted traitor. The charge then against the Catholic Association was that they spoke with respect of an attainted traitor. The Catholics state that he is a man of the highest respectability. There was not a man more dearly beloved in Ireland. If to hold Mr. Rowan as an object of respect and affection be a crime, they were all guilty. This was not a mis-statement. this was not exaggeration; they themselves join in the description, and admit it to be a fact, Of the two charges brought against the Association this was the gravest. And he was instructed to assert, that it should be proved by witnesses at the Bar of that House that there was not in his country a man to whom all were more zealously attached, more respected, and more beloved, than Mr. Rowan.—[Here a Member exclaimed, "No. no?"] Mr. Brougham in continuation, looked for the Member who said "No." He was grateful to him, and required his vote that night. He joined issue with his "No."—(Hear! and answered "Aye,") and would prove his assertion by witnesses. He would go further. He would ask, who taught the Association—who still teach them to love and respect Mr. Rowan as they do? It was his Majesty's Government—it was each succeeding Lord Lieut. who held different sentiments and opinions upon the affairs of Ireland. This much loved individual was a Gentleman of large and princely fortune, respected by all around him, endeared to his frieds by all the ties of domestic life, attached to his country by a spirit of the most ardent patriotism, and most jealous for her prosperity and happiness. In the years 1793, 97, and 98 when even the wisest were misled, transported by party zeal, when the best were roused to phrenzy by the injuries and oppressions heaped upon their country, this Gentleman became the object of vituperation. He was aware that at that unfortunate and wretched period an Act might have been passed against Mr, Rowan. He might have been attainted though not tried, convicted though not heard. "Fuerint cupidi, fuerint irati, fuerint pertinances, sceleris vero crimine, furoris, parricidii, liceat. On. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis cavere." These words were not applied to him alone, they were equally applicable to the Fitzgeralds, and to others whom he would not justify for the excesses to which they were carried. But God forbid he should bring any attestation against them for their acts of unfortunate rashness! The feeling of respect to Mr. Rowan is not the sentiment of the Association alone; it receives confirmation from the pardon of his King; he is once more restored to the bosom of his family; he once more dispenses the blessings of his fortune amongst his numerous and happy tenantry; in the midst of his delighted family he performs the functions of a country gentleman; he is the promoter of all the charities within his neighbourhood; nay more, he performs the duties of and acts as a Magistrate;—(Hear, hear!)—he acts in the Commission under the superintendence and the protection of Lord Manners;—(Hear, hear, hear!)—of that Lord Manners who purges the Commissions of the Peace of every person who goes in the support of Catholic Emancipation too far from the gratification of his Lordship's political propensities. Mr. Rowan, this convicted—no, not convicted—but attainted traitor, is suffered to remain in the Commission by Lord Manners, the pink of loyalty—(Hear, hear!)—the idol of the Orangeman's adoration—(Hear, hear!)—acting under the advice and with the concurrence of their late tutelary Saint Mr. Saurin, (Hear, hear!) This attainted traitor is thus elevated to the bench of justice. He attends the Courts of the Representatives of his Sovereign, and is received with favour and kindness—with courtesy by the various Viceroys who entertained different opinions upon the question of Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Rowan was treated with much more kindness, to his honour be it spoken, by Lord Whitworth, than by the Marquis of Wellesley; and it is for revering and respecting this man the Association are attacked, are vituperated, are denounced. They are condemned untried, unheard—because they praise a man who is equally praised by all. Here he must be allowed to say he should not be enabled to repel this charge, were it not for the assistance he received from a most unexpected quarter. (Hear, hear!) Were it not for this assistance he should not have it in his power to commend the chalice to the lips of the Right Honorable Secretary, who was prepared to exult over him as a defeated opponent—but for this assistance he (Mr. Brougham) could not embitter or poison the momentary triumph of the Right Honorable Gentleman. It was this assistance that enabled him to elicit a new argument to prove the necessity of inquiry, and the incalculable danger of this hasty system of legislation. If he were not able to give the House every explanation on this subject, he would for ever abandon the defence of the Association. But did he feel he should abandon them? most certainly not. He never thought they stood on higher grounds, much higher than when he was greeted with the cheers of the Gentlemen opposite. He would call upon the House to reflect most earnestly upon this circumstance. When he by the accidental intercourse with such sources of intelligence as happened to be within his reach, could prove in the most satisfactory manner that the Catholic Association should be considered in their respect for Mr. Rowan as accomplices with the Attorney-General, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Lieutenant--(Loud Laughing)—when he could prove this would it not be imperative upon the House to reflect before they came to a vote for shutting out inquiry? Ought it not seriously to consider the consequences of such conduct, before they came to a conclusion? For himself, he wished most anxiously that the heat of party should be terminated, that all idea of triumph should be discarded, both at one side and the other. The period had now arrived, if his propositions were attended to, when they might avail themselves of an opportunity never granted them before, and which may never again be within their grasp. All Catholic Ireland was most anxious for their decision; it awaited their commands, but it would comply with the request of that House much more willingly than with its rude order. The Irish Catholics would under the latter circumstance depart with much more kindness from the House, and that House would feel much more kindness towards them; and he would add, the Members of that Assembly would feel more comfortable sensations within themselves in consequence of such conduct. The feelings of that House would be much more gratifying, if they opened their doors to the Counsel and the witnesses of the petitioners, and suffered them to state their case at the Bar. Then, if there was any ambiguity in their defence; if they did not vindicate their character and conduct, let the House, in God's name, pass that measure, as just, necessary, and constitutional, and which would then really give peace to Ireland. The House should not legislate without hearing and seeing. If this was the course adopted, it would not be an honest policy nor suitable to the importance of the subject; even if the parties did not succeed, they would, by the discussion day after day at the bar, conceive kinder feelings in regard to that House; and that assembly would even, though the Bill were passed by this mutual interference, act under the influence of kinder feelings with regard to the petitioners. They offer to prove at the bar of the House that their conduct is legal and constitutional, that it is neither an infraction on the letter nor an evasion of the spirit of the English Constitution. There is not a single letter, not a scrap, not a rejected paper, that crossed their threshold inward, nor a single copy of paper that crossed their threshold outward, that is not ready for your inspection; their books are for you—there is not one that can be called a black one amongst them. The lists of those who subscribed their money are for you; the names of the collectors of their money are for you; and it is admitted by the Right Hon. Secretary that he would not be an honest collector of money who did not give his name. Amongst all their correspondence you will not find a single part that can be called black. Of all the numberless facts that proved his assertion he would state one. At a period of disturbance, Mr. O'Connell went himself into the Baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, for the express purpose of putting down Ribbonism. He went with the name of the Association on his lips, and his hands fortified by the address; and he checked the spirit of outrage and restored tranquillity.—He gave this as one instance out of many. Would the House, in the face and teeth of such facts, and rejecting such signs of the times, be satisfied in saying they would continue their course of legislation, for they knew Ireland should submit.—Such may be their conduct; but by so acting, they would not tranquillise Ireland; for this, and not the passing, or the rejection of the Bill, was the real object of their discussions. If the House persevered in the teeth of all these astounding circumstances, he would, for himself, renounce all responsibility, and upon their own heads be all the consequences of their conduct. The Learned Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheering.

The House then divided, and the numbers were.

Ayes	89
Noes	222
Majority	133

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Two o'Clock.

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

6th. It is no visionary or desperate speculation, like the Mississippi Scheme, South Sea Bubble, Poyais, &c. &c.

7th, It has nothing whatever to do with Suez Canal, nor *particularly* with India.

Letters (from persons of fortune and character) addressed to Captain J. B. Seely, (post paid) to the care of Mr. G. B. Whittaker, Ave Maria Lane, London, will be attended to.

[*Govt. Gazt. June* 13.

List of Indian Ships which had touched at St. Helena, since the 1st of January:—*From Bengal.*—Lord Hungerford, Hindostan, Sir Godfrey Webster, Mellish George Home, John Taylor, Bencoolen,, Carn Brae Castle, Fairlie, Tyne, Marchioness of Ely, Nancy, Lady Raffles, Claudine, Cornwall, George, Astel Prince Regent, Duke of Bedford, Exmouth. *From Bombay*—Simpson, Dorothy, Upton Castle, Gangas, Hibberts, Wellington, Hannah, Eliza, Sarah, Perseverance. *From Madras*—Henry Porcher, Asia.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Wm. Foquett, 20th Regt.
Lieut. A. McD. Elder, 1st B. E. Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. Fawcett, 1st Extra Batt.
Surgeon J. G. Moyle.
DEPARTURES.—Colonel F. Farrant, 3d Lt. Cav.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Cady, 20th Regt.
Lieut. Thos. Stalker, 1st B. E. Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. June 24th Portuguese Gra'b Ship Asia Felix, L. M. Fernand Commander, from Mosambique, 27th May.

Do. 30th H. C's. Ship Farquharson, Captain Cruickshank, from London, 22d February.

Passengers per Farquharson,

Lieutenant Col. Geo. Midford, Captain Ross, and J. G. Moyle, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—June 2d Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Sultany, Nacquadah Sharpe to Mauritius.

Do. 28th Imaum Ship Fulk, S. B. Calfaun Commander, to Arabia and Penang.

Do. Ship Ogle Castle, Capt. James Weynton, to London.

Do. 29 Ship Cornwall, Captain R. Morison to London.

Passengers per Ogle Castle,

Lieutenant William Noton and Wm. Howard.

Passenger per Cornwall.

Mrs. Morrison.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 16th, H. M. Ship Boadicea, Commodore Sir James Brisbane, from England 18th Feb.

17th, Ship Kusrovie, Capt. Edwin, from Bombay 4th June.

Do. Brig Holly Lutchemy, Capt. W. Rogers from Vizagapatam 9th April, and Coringa 6th June.

Do. 19th, Ship La Harponnear, Capt. C. Lamy, from Bourbon and Madeira 30th April, and Pondicherry 18th June.

Do. 20th, Ship Coromandel, Captain T. Boyes from London 22d February, and Madeira 14th March.

Do. H. C. Ship Herefordshire, Captain W. Hope, from London 12th March.

DEPARTURES.—June 14th, French Ship La Jenne Laure, Capt. Lanchois, for Mauritius.

Do. American Brig Caspian, Capt. S. Cook, for Calcutta.

Do. 19th, Ship Samdany, Capt. J. G. Reid, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Zenobia, Captain D. Wilson, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Kusrovie, Captain Edwin, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 8. Ship Asia, (off Calcutta,) Thomas F. Stead, from London 23d Sept. Cork 29th Oct. Sydney 27th Mar. and Melville Island 9th May.

Do. Schooner Daule, (off Calcutta,) G. Blaxland, from China 19th April and Singapore 17th May.

June 9. H. C. Ships Scaleby Castle, David R. Newall, from England 22d of February, and Royal George, L. Timins, from ditto 18th of ditto.

Do. Brig Bombay Merchant, E. B Hughes, from China 12th April, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang 17th May.

June 11. American Ship Pagoda, M. Brewster, from Boston 25th February.

Passengers per Asia, from London:—Mrs. Mingay; Mr. Goodser, Deputy Assistant Commissary General; Mr. Thomas, Merchant; and Mr. Reid, Mariner.

Per Daule, from China:—R. D. Cullen, Esq.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Royal George:—Captain Duncan McLeod, Commanding Detachment of Company's Troops; Mrs. Henrietta McLeod; Miss Jane Alicia McLeod; Miss Margaret Vibart; Miss Marianna Sarah Abbott; Miss Jessy Mackenzie; Captain J. Malton, Madras Establishment; Messrs. George Timins, A. Mackenzie, F. Seaton, H. W. Learock, J. C. McLeod, and Hugh H. Hill, Cadets; 249 Recruits, 5 Women, and 2 Children.

Per H. C. Ship Scaleby Castle:—Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. White, Son, and Daughter; Mrs. Bolton: and Son; Mrs. Nunn and Daughter; Mrs O. Gorman; Mrs. Barstow; Mr. Benjamin Bell Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment; Mr. F. Halliday, Writer; Messrs. H. Cockburn, J. Wood and J. D. King, Cadets; Mr. W. Walker? 1 Major, 1 Brevet Major, 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, 21 Serjeants 22 Corporals, 7 Drummers, 267 Privates, 40 Women, and 49 Children.

Per American Ship Pagoda:—Messrs. Thomas Tomlin and S. H. Perkins, Merchants

DEPARTURES.—June 5. Portuguese Ship Novo Phœnix, L. D. Encarnacao, for Macao.

Do. June 8. Ship Jehangeer, H. Lear, for Penang and Singapore.

June 9. Brig Sarah, J. A. Clark, for Penang.

June 12. Ship Gloriozo, J. Paterson, for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Nagpore, on Wednesday the 22d June, the Lady of Lieutenant Stack, 3d Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, of a Son.

Yesterday the 1st instant, at Byculla, the Lady of David Malcolm Esq., of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Ahmedabad, on the 15th of June last, of that fatal disease the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Edward Watkins, a Serjeant on the H. C. Pension Establishment, aged 58 years, whose loss will be deeply felt by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and more so by his disconsolate family.

At Hurnee, on the 20th June William Ferrie, Son of the Reverend John Stevenson, aged 11 months and 26 days.

At Mazagon, on the morning of the 20th June, Mr. Wm. Evans, Conductor in the Ordnance Department, aged 39 years, leaving a disconsolate Widow and a large circle of friends to lament his irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, on Friday, the 3d of June, the Lady of Captain Bentley Acting Paymaster to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Daughter

At Madras, on the 11th June, the Lady of J. Bainbridge, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—Of Cholera, at Wallajahbad, on the 6th June, Ensign Henry Dixon, 16th Regiment N. I. much regretted by all who knew him.

At Tranquebar on the 8th June, Miss Henrietta Maclina Olivorious, Grand-Daughter of Mrs. Olivorious, aged 12 years 10 months and 16 days.

On Thursday, the 16th June, Doctor Lewis De Rozario, aged 56 years, of the Spasmodic Cholera.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th March, T. C. Harrison, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Service, to Miss Stuart, Daughter of the Reverend Mr. Stuart, of Symon's Town.

At Jaffnapatam, on the 13th April, by the Rev. Wm. Adley, Fort Church, Mr. John Margenout, to Miss Hermina Wilhelmina Austina Saalfelt.

At Calcutta on the 28th May, at the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. James Luis, to Miss B. Hendrick.

At Calcutta, on the 10th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Thos. Benson, to Miss Mary Mathews.

At Calcutta, on the 10th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Wm. Hall, to Miss Augusta Emily Calcraft.

BIRTHS.—At Singapore, on the 2d April, the Lady of W. P. Paton, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 18th May, at the House of Brigadier Vanrenen, Commander in Rohilcund, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Pow II Comyne, Commanding the 53d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 26th May, Mrs. A. Jones, Wife of Mr. W. H. Jones, Merchant, of a Daughter.

At Delhi, on the 26th May, the Lady of Capt. T. F Hutchinson, Commanding Delhi Provincial Battalion, of a Daughter.

At Purneah, on the 1st June, the Lady of W. Wollen, Esq. of the Ben. C. S. of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 7th June, the Lady of John Drew, Esq. C. S. of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on the 7th June, the Lady of Monsieur Parizet, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 8th of June, at the House of Edward Bird, Esq. the Lady of E. Coleridge Matthias, Esq. of H. M. 44th Regt. of a still-born Son.

DEATHS.—At Bhagaun, on the 21st May, Lieutenant-Colonel A. MacLeod, of the 4th Regiment Madras Cavalry, Commanding a Light Field Detachment of the Doab Field Force.

At Meerut, on the 22d May, Lieutenant W. Beveridge of the Invalid Establishment.

At Dacca, on the 26th May, Christopher, the infant Son of Mr. M. N. Pallonas, aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the 2d June, Mrs. Anna Antony, aged 22 years, 3 months and 17 days.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 4th June, James Edwin, the infant Son of Mr Peter Pereira, aged 1 year, 2 months and 5 days.

At Bauleah Residency, on the 4th June, Anne Maria, Daughter of R. B. Birney, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 14 months.

At Calcutta, on the 7th June, Mrs. Frances Webster, the Lady of Captain James Webster, aged 34 years.

At Dacca, on the 7th June, George John the infant Son of John Mackay, Esq. aged 9 months and 24 days.

At Chowringhee, on the 11th June, Edward the infant Son of Major Bryant, Judge Advocate General, aged one month.

At Sulkea, on the 11th June, Henry Blundell, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's C. S. aged 30 years and 6 months.

At Calcutta, this Morning, the 13th June, Henry Webster, Esq. of the firm of Collier and Webster, Attornies at Law, aged 32 years.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
JUNE 20th, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " 2 to 8 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 9 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 105 at 108 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

On Sunday arrived the America Brig *Caspian*, Captain S. Cook, from Boston, 24th December 1824, and Isle of France the 13th of May.

His Majesty's Ship *Larne*, Captain J. Kingcome, on a Cruize, and the Brig *Jemima*, Captain A. Grant, for Rangoon, left the Roads on Friday last, the 3d instant.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Fort on Sunday morning, announcing the return of his Excellency the Honorable the Governor to the Presidency.

[*Mad. Gaz. June* 15.

The heat latterly, though great at particular times, has generally speaking been moderate for the Season, owning to the Rain, and to there not having been a day without more or less of the sea breeze; the Thermometer has risen above 98 in the hottest time of the day, but has been brought down again by the Wind from the Sea; the Rain has also completely changed the face of the Country; and the Season is considered healthy.

[*Govt. Gaz June* 16.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, in the roads, on Thursday last of His Majesty's Ship *Broad sea*, Commodore Sir Jas. Brisbane, from England the 18th February.

His Excellency landed yesterday morning under a Salute from the Fort.

Yesterday arrived the Ship *Kusrovie*, Captain Edwin, from Bombay, the 4th Instant, and the *Holly Lutchemy*, Captain Wm. Rodgers, from Vizagapatam 9th April, and Coringa the 6th Instant.

We understand that the Members of the Madras Literary Society gave a farewell dinner, on the evening of Thursday, to their President the Honorable Sir Charles Grey preparatory to his departure for Calcutta. We are unable to give any particulars, not having had the honor of being present, but we hope to be enabled so to do at an early period.

[*Mad. Gaz. June* 18.

Additional Arrivals since our last report—Ship *Koosrool* from Bombay—Cutter *Capper* from Cuddalore; Brig *Holly Letchemy* from Coringa, and Ship *La Harponneur* from Bonaton, last from Pondicherry. The Departures have been the Ships *Zenobia* and *Samdany* for Rangoon: the Cutter *Capper* for Cuddalore, and the Ship *Koosrool* for Calcutta.

[*Govt. Gazette, June* 21.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs As.	13th June, 1825.	Rs. As. SELL.
Premium 28 0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	27 0 Premium.
Discount 1 8 5	Per Cent Loan	2 8 Discount.
At Par 0 12 4	Per Cent Loan	1 8 Ditto

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount of approved Private Bills....Sa. Rs.	6	0
Ditto of Government Ditto	5	0
Ditto of Salary ditto	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper for 2 Months fixed	3	0

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th June, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army at Madras, to Lieutenant Berham, His Majesty's 45th Regiment, to proceed to England on Medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The permission granted by Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, Commanding the Forces in Ava, to the undermentioned Officers, respectively, in General Orders of the 3d, 4th, 6th and 11th ultimo, is confirmed.

Royal Regiment—Ensign and Adjutant Richardson, from date of embarkation at Rangoon, for 4 months, to Madras, preparatory to making an application to return to Europe on account of his health.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donoghue, from 1st May to the 31st August 1825, to proceed to Madras, on most urgent private affairs.

47th Regiment---Lieutenant Codd, from 10th May to the 9th July 1825, to proceed to the Sea Coast, for the recovery of his health.

89th Regiment---Assistant Surgeon Walsh, from 4th May to the 3d September 1825, to proceed to Sea, for the recovery of his health.

The leaves of absence granted by Brigadier Smelt, Commanding at Rangoon, for 3 months each, from the date of embarkation, to Major Sale. 13th Light Infantry, and to Assistant Surgeon Campbell, M. D. of the 11th Dragoons, lately doing duty with His Majesty's 30th Foot, to proceed to Calcutta, respectively, on Medical certificate, are confirmed,

The Division Order by Brigadier General Cotton, dated Prome, 29th April 1825, appointing Ensign J. Smith to act as Quarter Master to His Majesty's 41st Regiment, from the 3d of that Month, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

Brigadier Grant, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel, 54th Regiment, from 19th May to 19th July, to visit Calcutta on Medical Certificate.

16th Lancers—Captain Enderby, from 29th June, for 6 Months, in extension, for the recovery of his health and to rejoin his Regiment.

16th Lancers---Cornet Osborne, from 1st June to 15th August, to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate.

44th Regiment---Surgeon Daunt, M. D., from 27th May to 27th August, to remain at the Presidency, on Sick Certificate.

59th Regiment---Lieutenant McDonald, from 25th May to 24th October, to visit the Presidency on very urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th June, 1825.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

4th Light Dragoons

Lieutenant George G. Shaw, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice John Hart who retires upon half-pay, 17th Light Dragoons, 27th September, 1823.

1st Foot

Captain John Octavius Glover to be Major by purchase, vice Nixon who retires 21st October, 1824.

Lieutenant Horace Suckling, to be Captain by purchase, vice Glover, 21st October 1824.

Ensign John Temple, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Suckling 21st October 1824.

Edward Every, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Temple, 21st October 1824.

Lieutenant Lachlan Mackay, from half-pay, 23d Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Thomas Griffith who exchanges, 28th October 1824.

30th Foot.

Staff Quarter Master Serjeant Ward, to be Quarter Master, vice Kingley deceased, 21st October 1825.

45th Foot.

William Hope, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Harrison promoted in the 83d Foot, 4th November, 1824.

45th Foot.

Lieutenant William Temple Graham, from Half-Pay, 23d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hutchinson appointed to the 76th Foot, 11th November, 1824.

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 41st Regiment of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments the word "Niagara," in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the Regiment in the Capture by assault, of the American Fort, Niagara, on the 19th December, 1813, and also by the Flank Companies of the Regiment, in action with the enemy, on the 25th July 1814, at Lundy's Lane, near the Falls of Niagara.

The Commission of Ensign Battley, of the 30th Foot, as Ensign in the Army, has been antidated to 1st January 1821, that being the date it ought to bear, but he has not been allowed any back-pay.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

45th Foot.

Ensign John Macintyre to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Kelly deceased, 23d February, 1825.

J. Story, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Macintyre promoted, 23d Feb. 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 24th day of July 1822.

48th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Brotheridge.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th June, 1825.

The portion of His Majesty's 31st Regiment, arrived from England on Board the Hon'ble Company's Ship "Scaleby Castle," under the command of Major Tavey, will with the sanction of Government, be disembarked from that Ship, and will proceed in the River Sloops sent for the reception of the same. Further instructions will be issued hereafter respecting the future destination of the Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th June, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

87th Foot.

Major (and Bt.-Colonel) Thomas Hunter Blair, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Brown deceased, 6th June 1825.

Captain W. S. Gully, to be Major without purchase, vice Blair promoted, 6th June 1825.

Lieutenant (and Bt.-Captain) Waller to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Gully promoted, 6th June 1825.

Ensign D. A. Curtayne, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Waller promoted, 6th June 1825.

The following Officers have been appointed to serve as Brigadiers:

Colonel Newbery, 16th Lancers.
Colonel McCombe, 14th Foot.

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An Extension of Leave of Absence is granted to Captain Greville, of the 16th Lancers, for One Month from the 24th Instant, to enable him to rejoin.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

A most tremendous hurricane has been experienced at Chittagong, of which a very particular and well written account will be found in anothsr part of our paper. The damage done to the Houses and Bungalows is very extensive. Scarcely a native house was left standing. Four brigs in the river were dismasted and driven ashore and most of the small craft sunk. The rain fell in torrents and has inundated the country destroying many head of cattle, and it is feared done incalculable mischief to the growing crops. On a shoal off the mounth of the rever is distinguished the hull of what has been a fine vessl: the masts have been cut away, and she lies on her side. The oldest inhabitants of Chittagong recollect nothing equal to this gale in fury.

[*John Bull, June* 8.

"As to India, the English have remarked with surprise, that the Burmese manœuvre after the European fashion, and employ arms made in Russia. This discovery has caused some sensation at London, and to it is attributed the resolution of the British Cabinet, to leave off temporizing. Mr. Stratford Canning, it is supposed, is instructed to ask from the Court of Petersburg, an explicit explanation on these points!"

We have been favored with the following additional particulars respecting the fall of Donabew:

On the morning of the 2d April, shortly after day light an extreme silence was observed to exist throughout the whole of the Stockade, and a little before Sun-rise two Burmese were observed running towards the breaching battery, which had opened the evening before, who reported the place to have been deserted by the enemy, leaving the whole of their Artillery, a number of Jinjals, &c. in the place. The whole of the Guns were left loaded, and the general appearance of the stockade indicated a hasty and confused desertion of the position, Pegue Horses, and other Cattle being left running loose about the interior. Several wounded men were found within the Stockade, and it was deemed expedient to have them conveyed into Camp.

The cause of the evacuation of the place appears to have been the death of the Meengee Maha Bundoolah, which was occasioned by the explosion of a shell under his cot, which had been placed upon the N. W. angle of the Stockade, under a matted Canopy, for the purpose of enabling him to view the operations of the British force. The event is stated to have occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning of the 1st, that he was immediately carried to his house and expired about 2 p. m. on the same day, without uttering a syllable, and that during the early part of the evening the corpse was taken outside of the Stockade and consumed by fire.

The circumtance of the whole of the Maha Bundoolah's personal property, War Drums, Musical Instruments, and Hat of State, having been found in his Dwelling House, together with Articles of English Military Accoutrements, collected and deposited there as trophies, goes strongly to establish the above statement, especially as the customs of the Burmese in relation to the appropriation of the effects of any individual of high rank by one serving under him, subject the person so acting to death.

[*Govt. Gaz., June* 9.

English News.

A private letter from Lisbon, alluding to the recent Ministerial changes in that country, observes, "although the new Ministers are not exactly those desired by the nation in general, yet, a pretty general joy may be observed, as any change must be for the better. A worse Administration than the old one could not have been formed, and the injury they have done the country, will ever be a stain on their character. Notwithstanding, the principal of them quit Office, rewarded with honours, pensions, and high confidential appointments, the Marquis Palmella being nominated Ambassador to France, and the Count de Subserra (Pamplona) Ambassador to England, as it is said, with the title of Marquis of Angra. At this latter appointment every one appears amazed. How can this individual, it is asked, be received in England, the British Government not being ignorant of his character, of his intrigues, and of his opposition, while in power, to English interests—having used every means he possessed to increase French, and diminish British, influence in this country. The Queen is said to be highly offended at the selection of the new Ministers. Three of them were distinguished Constitutionalists, while the other three, though not of that party, were yet decidedly opposed to her Majesty's intrigues and pretensions. She cannot hope, therefore, to regain her ascendancy. This will only serve to keep her party alive, and we may expect, I fear, fresh broils, and imprisonments, as usual for conspiracies. It is not unlikely, too, that you will soon hear of Ministerial resignations. The Foreign Department, it is understood, is to be given to the Count of Oriola, at present at Berlin; Silvestre Pinheiro discharging its duties *ad interim*. It is also very generally believed the Count Villa Real, Ambassador at the Court of London, will take the War Department, on his return, and the Count de Porto Santo the Marine, on his arrival from Madrid."

In the neighbourhood of Soho-square, a Mr. G., who has scarcely attained the age of thirty years, and is a clerk in a highly respectable mercantile house in the city, formed an intimacy with a young lady, the daughter of a bookseller at the west end of the town, of the most attractive personal charms, and possessing at the decease of her mother an ample fortune. —Repeated interviews took place with the consent and knowledge of the young lady's parents, and a day was about being fixed for the marriage ceremony, when unfortunately at one of these meetings a dispute arose in which Miss S. doubted the sincerity of Mr. G.'s affection, which was carried to such an extent, that the young lady declared that she never would become the bride of a man possessing the illiberal ideas of Mr. G., and peremptorily desired him to leave her presence, and never again intrude himself. Mr. G. became paralyzed at such an unprovoked declaration, but endeavoured by all the language in his power to convince his fair companion of the cruelty of her resolution, but all in vain, as she firmly declared her mind was fixed, and no power would induce her to change her determination. During this time the agitation of Mr. G became evident, and in a moment of frenzy he seized a large knife that lay on the table, and inflicted a severe wound on his throat, from which the blood flowed in torrents. Miss S. seized the destructive weapon from the hand of Mr. G., (who, from the loss of blood, fell to the ground,) and alarmed the inmates of the house, who having entered the room, and seeing Mr. G. lying on the ground bleeding, sent immediately for medical assistance, and the wound was dressed, and the unfortunate gentleman was conveyed in a coach to his lodgings in the City-road, where he remains in a very dangerous state.—The young lady, since the above melancholy occurrence, has fallen into a very desponding state, refusing all kind of nourishment, notwithstanding the intreaties of her parents, who are in a state of the greatest alarm for the safety of their daughter.

The order of the Thistle was instituted by Achains, King of Scotland, in 787, restored by James V. 1540; revived by King James II. in 1687; and re-established by Queen Anne, in 1703. It consists of the sovereign and twelve brethren, or knights, making in the whole thirteen, and four officers. The star is worn on the left side of the coat or cloak, and consists of a St. Andrew's Cross, of silver embroidery, with rays going out between the points of the cross; on the middle a thistle of gold and green upon a field of green, and round the thistle and field a circle of gold, having on it the following motto, in green letters; Nemo me impuen lacessit, No man provokes me with impunity. The badge or jewel is worn pendant to a green riband over the left shoulder, and tied under the arm. It consists of the image of St. Andrew, with the cross before, enamelled and chased on rays of gold, the cross and feet resting upon a ground of enamelled green; and on the back, enamelled on a green ground, a thistle, green and gold, the flower reddish, with the above motto round it.—The collar consists of thistles and sprigs of rue interspersed, and from the center is suspended the image of St. Andrew; the whole of gold enamelled.

Extraordinary Robbery.—On the night of Miss Foote's first appearance at Covent-Garden Theatre after the trial, General Hamden Pye, of Newman-street, Oxford-street, and his lady, occupied one of the side boxes on the dress circle, when on taking his seat he discovered that he had been robbed of every thing of value he possessed; every pocket had been ransacked, and with such ingenuity, that they were buttoned up as if they had not been touched. Amongst other property, the General was robbed of his pocket-book, containing bankers' checques, memoranda, and some cards of his address, which, to the utter astonishment of the gallant General and his Lady, were returned to him on Saturday by a merchant of eminence in the City, who had been in the Theatre on the night of the robbery; and on his return home he discovered the General's pocket-book in his pocket, which had evidently been deposited there by the thieves after exploring the contents.

A Banker's Dignity.—The following anecdote is related of a Banking-house which lately stopped payment. We give it as a current story;—About twelve or eighteen months ago a Noble Lord, who banked with the house, called upon Mr. ————, and asked, was it true that he had lately sunk 80,000*l.* in a certain purchase? and being answered in the affirmative, asked further, did Mr. ————, think such a diminution of his capital either prudent or expedient? The Banker said he would do himself the honour to reply by letter, and did accordingly address the Noble Lord in these terms:—"My Lord—I have the honour to enclose a cheque for 1500*l.* being the amount of your Lordship's credit in our books, and with which we mean to close your Lordship's account. At the same time I take leave to add, that two tailors bank with us, the balance of each of whom, every day in the year, exceeds not only your Lordship's but that of every member of your Lordship's family." His Lordship must have been extremely mortified by receipt of this laconic epistle, and must have felt exceedingly envious of the two tailors alluded to; whose balances, when the bankers stopped payment, are stated to have been 10,000*l.* and 6000*l.* respectively.—*Daily Paper.*

Culpable Frolic.—On Tuesday night the 6th inst. a shopman to a linen-draper, in Tottenham-Court-road, put a night-cap on a barber's block, which he laid in the maid servant's bed, by way of frolic; the maid on going to bed, seeing the appearance of a man's head, dropped the candle in her fright, which set fire to the sheets, and the blaze communicated to her apron and gown, when her screams alarmed the family, who hastened to her assistance, and extinguished her clothes, by rolling her in a carpet, and afterwards succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the bed and bedding were destroyed. The unfortunate girl was much burned in the face and hands.

"We have received letters" says a Portsmouth Paper, "from our squadron in the Tagus, dated the 24th January, which state that the Magnet packet had just sailed for England, with despatches for Government, announcing a most important change in the Portuguese Administration, and that a new Constitutional Code was daily expected to be issued, more favourable to the liberty of the subject and freedom of political opinion, and which, if honestly persisted in and carried into effect, it is expected will go a great way towards uniting the contending parties of that misgoverned country. The same well-informed writer also states the important fact, that the Portuguese posessions in the Brazils are separated for ever from the Mother Country, upon the broad principle of the Independence of those States, with the privilege to the King of Portugal to make a favourable treaty between the two countries. The new Portuguese Government had expressed a wish that our late Ambassador at Paris (Sir C. Stuart) should accompany other Commissioners to the Brazils, to assist them in effecting his desirable object. The Portuguese had no ships of war in a fit state for the voyage; It was, therefore, expected that our Government would provide the necessary suitable conveyance. The Wellesley, 74. Capt. G.E. Hamond, C. B., has been appointed to this service. The Lively frigate, Capt. Wm. Elliott, soon after her arrival from Plymouth, proceeded to the Mediterranean, on a mission to Algiers, &c. on behalf of Portugal. The Ocean, 74, Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerc, Capt. Lucius Hardyman, C. B.; Superb, 74, Sir Thomas Staines, Bart. K. C. B: and the Active, 56, Hon. Captain Rodney, were lying in the Tagus. The Tribune, 46, Captain Guoin, was expected from Plymouth."

(*From an American Paper*)

Congress in Senate, Jan. 3.

On Tuesday the Bill to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt was ordered to a third reading.

Missouri and Mexico.

Mr. Benson presented a statement of facts from Mr. Augustus Storrs, of New Hampshire, in relation to the origin, present state, and future prospect of trade and intercourse between the valley of the Mississippi and the internal provinces of Mexico, which was ordered to be printed and referred.

Mr. Storrs has been one of a caravan of eighty persons, 150 horses, and 23 waggons and carriages, which had made the expedition from Missouri to Santa Fe (of New Mexico), in May and June last. His account was full of interest and novelty. It sounded like romance to hear of caravans of men, horses, and waggons, traversing with their merchandize the vast plain which lies between the Mississippi and the Rio del Norte. The story seemed better adapted to Asia than to North America. —But, romantic as it might seem, the reality had already exceeded the visions of the wildest imagination. The journey to New Mexico, but lately deemed a chimerical project, had become an affair of ordinary occurrence. Santa Fe, but lately the *Ultima Thule* of American enterprise, was now considered as a stage only in the progress, or rather a new point of departure to our invincible citizens. Instead of turning back from that point, the caravans broke up there, and the subdivisions branched off in different directions in search of new theatres for their enterprise. Some proceeded down the river to the *Passe del Norte*, some to the mines of Chihuahus and Dorango, in the province of New Biscay; some to Sinerara and Sinatoa, on the Gulf of California; and some seeking new lines of communication with the Pacific, had undertaken to descend the western slope of our continent through the unexplored regions of the Multnomah and Buenaventura. The fruit of this enterprise, for the present year, amounted to one hundred and ninety thousand dollars in gold and silver bullion and coin, and precious furs; a sum considerable in itself, in the commerce of an infant State; but chiefly deserving a Statesman's notice, as an earnest of what might be expected from a regulated and protected trade. The principal article given in exchange is that of which we have the greatest abundance, and which has the peculiar advantage of making the circuit of the Union before it departs from the territories of the Republic—Cotton—which grows in the south, is manufactured in the north, and exported from the west.